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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Press Secretary

Series/Staff Member: Mike McCurry

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 13202

FolderID:

Folder Title:

[Miscellaneous Correspondence] - 1995 [Folder 2] [2]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	Daniel Franklin to Dawn Alexander; RE: Personally Identifiable Information [partial] (1 page)	03/30/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Press Secretary
Mike McCurry
OA/Box Number: 13202

FOLDER TITLE:

[Miscellaneous Correspondence] - 1995 [Folder 2] [2]

2011-0586-F

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

1629 "K" St., NW, Suite 1010
Washington, D.C. 20006
202 / 466-3311

March 10, 1995

FOUNDERS

Arnold Aronson
A. Philip Randolph*
Roy Wilkins*

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Horace Deets
American Association of Retired Persons

Jackie DeFazio
American Association of University Women

Maria Gaston
National Catholic Conference
for Interracial Justice

Kelth Gelger
National Education Association

Eugene Glover
National Council of Senior Citizens

Marcia Greenberger
National Women's Law Center

Leslie Harris
People For The American Way

Wade Henderson
NAACP

Patricia Ireland
National Organization for Women

Elaine Jones
NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund, Inc.

Laura Murphy Lee
American Civil Liberties Union

Joseph Lowery
Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Leon Lynch
United Steelworkers of America

Karen Narasaki
Japanese American Citizens League

Hugh Price
National Urban League

David Saperstein
Union of American Hebrew Congregations

Richard Womack
AFL-CIO

Harriett Woods
National Women's Political Caucus

Patrisha Wright
Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund

Raul Yzaquiere
National Council of La Raza

Daniel Zingale
Human Rights Campaign Fund

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POLICY/RESEARCH ASSOCIATE
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Mike McCurry
Press Secretary
White House Press Office
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. McCurry:

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the largest, oldest, and most broadly based coalition in the nation, marks its 45th Anniversary this year. This milestone will be commemorated at our annual Hubert H. Humphrey Civil Rights Award Dinner, Wednesday evening, May 3, at the Hyatt Regency Washington on Capitol Hill.

This year's recipient of the prestigious award for "selfless and devoted service in the cause of equality" is Ralph G. Neas, Executive Director of the Leadership Conference for the past 14 years. As you know, Ralph will be stepping down from his post this spring to practice and to teach law.

In celebration of this auspicious occasion, the Leadership Conference is preparing a Tribute Journal documenting the growth and changes of the organization, the civil rights movement and its leadership.

We are also collecting personal letters and anecdotes from Ralph's colleagues and friends to be placed in a book for presentation at the Dinner on May 3rd. If you wish to be included in this book, please send your letter on standard 8 1/2 x 11 letterhead mailed flat (not folded), to the Leadership Conference on or before April 20.

More than 1,000 civil rights, political, labor, corporate, legal and organizational leaders from across the country traditionally gather for this annual bipartisan event.

We hope that you will mark your calendar and plan to be our guest on May 3. If you need any additional information, please call our Dinner Coordinator, Natalie Shear, at

*Please join us in
honoring Ralph
and LCC's 45th
Anniversary*

(*Deceased)

"Equality In a Free, Plural, Democratic Society"

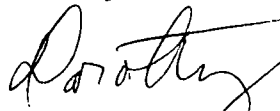
PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

Actors Equity
 Affiliated Leadership League of and for the Blind of America
 African Methodist Episcopal Church
 African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
 Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.
 Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.
 Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union
 American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee
 American Association for Affirmative Action
 American Association of Retired Persons
 American Association of University Affiliated Programs
 for Persons with Developmental Disabilities
 American Association of University Women
 American Baptist Churches, U.S.A.—National Ministries
 American Civil Liberties Union
 American Council of the Blind
 American Ethical Union
 American Federation of Government Employees
 American Federation of Labor—Congress of Industrial
 Organizations
 American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees,
 AFL-CIO
 American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO
 American Jewish Committee
 American Jewish Congress
 American Nurses Association
 American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO
 American Society for Public Administration
 American Speech-Language-Hearing Association
 American Veterans Committee
 Americans for Democratic Action
 Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
 A. Philip Randolph Institute
 Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance
 Associated Actors and Artists of America—AFL-CIO
 Association for Education and Rehabilitation of the
 Blind and Visually Impaired
 Association of Junior Leagues
 B'nai B'rith Women
 Building & Construction Trades Department—AFL-CIO
 Center for Community Change
 Center for Women Policy Studies
 Children's Defense Fund
 Church of the Brethren—World Ministries Commission
 Church Women United
 Citizen Action
 Communications Workers of America
 Congress of Italian-American Organizations, Inc.
 Congress of National Black Churches
 Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
 Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund
 Division of Homeland Ministries—Christian Church (Disciples
 of Christ)
 Epilepsy Foundation of America
 Episcopal Church—Public Affairs Office
 Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
 Families, USA
 Friends Committee on National Legislation
 Frontiers International, Inc.
 Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America
 Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International
 Union
 Human Rights Campaign Fund
 Improved Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks of the World
 Industrial Union Department—AFL-CIO
 International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers
 International Association of Official Human Rights Agencies
 International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America
 International Molders & Allied Workers Union
 International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Salaried,
 Machine and Furniture Workers, AFL-CIO
 International Union, United Automobile Workers of America
 Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, Inc.
 Japanese American Citizens League
 Jewish Community Centers Association
 Jewish Labor Committee
 Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity
 Labor Council for Latin American Advancement
 Labor Zionist Alliance
 Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law
 League for Industrial Democracy
 League of Women Voters of the United States
 Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund
 NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
 Na'amat USA
 National Alliance of Postal & Federal Employees
 National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium
 National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education
 National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
 National Association of Americans of Asian Indian Descent
 National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc.
 National Association of Community Action Agencies
 National Association of Community Health Centers
 National Association of Human Rights Workers
 National Association of Negro Business & Professional
 Women's Clubs, Inc.
 National Association of Protection and Advocacy Systems
 National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Inc.
 National Association of Social Workers
 National Association of University Women
 National Bar Association
 National Black Caucus of State Legislators
 National Business League
 National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
 National Committee on Pay Equity
 National Conference of Black Mayors, Inc.
 National Conference of Catholic Charities
 National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc.
 National Congress for Community Economic Development
 National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights
 National Congress of American Indians
 National Council of Catholic Women
 National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.
 National Council of Jewish Women
 National Council of La Raza
 National Council of Negro Women
 National Council of Senior Citizens, Inc.
 National Council on Independent Living
 National Education Association
 National Employment Lawyers Association
 National Farmers Union
 National Federation of Business and Professional Women's
 Clubs, Inc.
 National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods
 National Gay & Lesbian Task Force
 National Hispanic Housing Coalition
 National Image
 National Institute For Employment Equity
 National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council
 National Legal Aid & Defender Association
 National Low Income Housing Coalition
 National Neighbors
 National Newspaper Publishers Association
 National Office for Black Catholics
 National Organization for Women
 National Post Office Mail Handlers, Watchmen, Messengers
 & Group Leaders
 National Puerto Rican Coalition, Inc.
 National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, Inc.
 National Urban League
 National Women's Law Center
 National Women's Political Caucus
 Native American Rights Fund
 Newspaper Guild
 NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund
 Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union
 Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc.
 Opportunities Industrialization Center—Government Relations
 Services (OIC's of America)
 Organization of Chinese Americans, Inc.
 People for the American Way
 Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc.
 Project Equality, Inc.
 Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.
 Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, AFL-CIO
 Rural America
 Service Employees International Union
 Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Inc.
 Southern Christian Leadership Conference
 Synagogue Council of America
 The Judge David L. Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law
 The National PTA
 Transport Workers Union of America
 Union of American Hebrew Congregations
 Unitarian Universalist Association
 United Association of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing
 & Pipe Fitting Industry of the U.S. & Canada—AFL-CIO
 United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
 United Church of Christ—Commission for Racial Justice Now
 United Church of Christ—Office for Church in Society
 United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO
 United Food and Commercial Workers International Union
 United Hebrew Trades
 United Methodist Church—Board of the Church and Society
 United Methodist Church—Board of Global Ministries
 Women's Division
 United Mine Workers of America
 United Neighborhood Centers of America, Inc.
 United Presbyterian Church—Unit on Church & Race
 United Rubber, Cork Linoleum & Plastic Workers of America
 U.S. Catholic Conference—Division of Urban Affairs
 United Steelworkers of America
 United Synagogue of America
 Women's American ORT
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
 Women's Legal Defense Fund
 Women's Workforce—Wider Opportunities for Women
 Workers Defense League
 Workmen's Circle
 Young Men's Christian Association of the USA, National Board
 Young Women's Christian Association of the USA, National Board
 Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc.

202-466-3311 or 202-833-4456.

We look forward to introducing you and to sharing this special evening with you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dorothy", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Dorothy I . Height
Chairperson

Enclosure

ADVANCE RESERVATION FORM

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY CIVIL RIGHTS AWARD DINNER
WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1995
HYATT REGENCY WASHINGTON ON CAPITOL HILL, WASHINGTON, DC
Special Guest Reservation Form*

NAME _____
TITLE _____
AGENCY _____
STREET ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____
TELEPHONE () _____ FAX () _____

Please ☒ the appropriate box.

- ☐ I will attend the dinner and reception.
- ☐ I will attend the dinner only.
- ☐ I will attend the reception only.
- ☐ I will not attend the reception or the dinner.

Please return this form to: Natalie P. Shear, Dinner Coordinator
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
1629 K Street, NW, Suite 1010
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 466-3311/(202)833-4456

* Invitation for addressee only

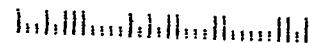
**LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE
ON
CIVIL RIGHTS**

1629 K Street, N.W.
Suite 1010
Washington, D.C. 20006

• 21



Mike McCurry
Press Secretary
White House Press Office
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500



EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.



שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

March 9, 1995

Mr. Michael McCurry
Spokesperson and Special
Assistant to the President
The White House

Dear Mike,

As we do every year, we will again be conducting our Media and Communication Seminar for senior Israeli Officials. This year we will be holding the Washington segment of the seminar from March 19 - March 22, 1995.

The participants are officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Defense Ministry, the Israeli Defense Forces, other government ministries and Consuls from our Consulates across the United States.

The seminar is oriented to enhance awareness and train our officials in the fields of media and communication, through meetings with experts in their respective fields.

I am hoping that you would be able to meet with the group at the White House, and speak to them about your position and your unique perspective of the press and how White House events are covered. Perhaps they could also meet with a member of your press office who could explain to them how logistics are handled for press events.

I know this is short notice, but I'm very hopeful that you'll be able to fit us into your schedule. We would be able to come to the White House either on March 20, after 2:30, or on March 21, after 4:00. If these times are not convenient for you, just let me know when you could be available, and I will try to change our schedule accordingly, or you could recommend someone else from your staff that you think would be suitable to address the group.

As you know, we've held meetings like this in the past couple of years and they were always very successful.

I will be calling you in a few days to follow up.

Sincerely,

Ruth Yaron
Ruth Yaron

Minister-Counselor
for Press and Communications

SAIS Journalism Forum

*SAIS, The Johns Hopkins University
1740 Massachusetts Ave.
Washington D.C. 20036
(202) 667-1302
Fax: (202) 7854866*

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

Date: *March 14, 1995*
To: ***MIKE McCURRY** White House Press Secretary*
Fax: *(202) 456-6210*
Re: *Conference at SAIS*
Sender: *Nicholas Lasagna/ Tim Baker*

**YOU SHOULD RECEIVE 2 PAGE(S), INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET. IF
YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL THE PAGES, PLEASE CALL (202) 667-1302**

SAIS Journalism Forum
Nicholas Lasagna & Tim Baker
SAIS, The Johns Hopkins University
1740 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington D.C. 20036
Tel: (202) 667-1302
Fax: (202) 785-4866

March 14, 1995

Mike McCurry
White House Press Secretary
The White House

Dear Mr. McCurry:

We are writing to you on behalf of the SAIS Journalism Forum, a student-run organization coordinated by Hedrick Smith (formerly of the NY Times), for people interested in print journalism and the broadcast media.

For the past few years the SAIS Journalism Forum has held a conference on topical media issues of interest to the students and faculty. These yearly conferences have met with considerable success within the SAIS community and beyond, having been broadcast by C-span on a number of occasions. We attribute this success to the high quality of guest speakers and panelists, which have included leading Washington journalists and newscasters.

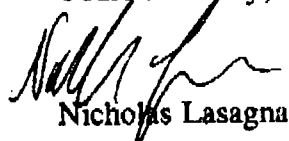
This year we would like to invite you to the SAIS Journalism Forum conference as our keynote speaker; your unique perspective on the interplay between journalism and politics would greatly enrich the conference and provide a good basis for further discussion.

This year's conference, entitled "Politics and the Media," will address the impact of media coverage on the political process. We would like to raise the issue of the media's role in the selection and treatment of domestic and international issues, and the influence this may have on the policy-making process, and whether critical and negative media coverage complicates government. Another related problem that could be discussed is the public's lack of trust in government institutions, and the influence of the media on public attitudes toward government.

The conference is planned for Friday, March 31 at 1pm, in the Kenney Auditorium of the Paul H. Nitze Building, 1740 Massachusetts Av, Washington D.C. In view of our interest in your participation in the conference, it is possible to adjust the exact time to suit your needs. Your speech (approximately 30-40 minutes) would be followed by a discussion panel, a question and answer session and a reception. Ideally, we would appreciate your participation in the discussion panel, but we understand that you may be constrained by your schedule.

We look forward to hearing a positive response from you, and anticipate your participation in what will surely be an interesting and informative SAIS event.

Yours sincerely,


Nicholas Lasagna


Tim Baker



TRYLON COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

March 8, 1995

Michael McCurry
Assistant to the President & Press Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mike:

I'm writing to extend an invitation for a speaking engagement that I hope you can consider. By way of background, you may remember that I worked with you on press relations in New York back during the Babbit presidential campaign.

From June 7-10, 1995 the annual PROMAX (Promotion & Marketing Executives In Electronic Media) conference will take place at the Sheraton-Washington hotel. Over 4,000 promotion, public relations and marketing executives from cable, radio and television stations, systems and networks worldwide be attending to explore new research and information, ideas and creative resources, techniques and new technologies.

The PROMAX conference has a tradition of having communication innovators address the conference, from Barry Diller to Jesse Jackson to Howard Stringer. Considering your past and present campaign and Washington media experience (and the conference's Washington theme setting), we thought you'd make a good speaker.

I hope you'll consider accepting, as the conference offers a key opportunity to address the top communications professionals in the media industry on such wide-ranging topics as the impact of new technologies in a democratic society, the changing nature of political communications, the dynamics of Washington news coverage, etc.

I've enclosed background information on PROMAX, FYI. I hope you'll consider accepting this invitation. Otherwise, I hope all is well. Keep on fighting the good fight...

Sincerely,

Lloyd P. Trufelman
President

LT/hs
enc.

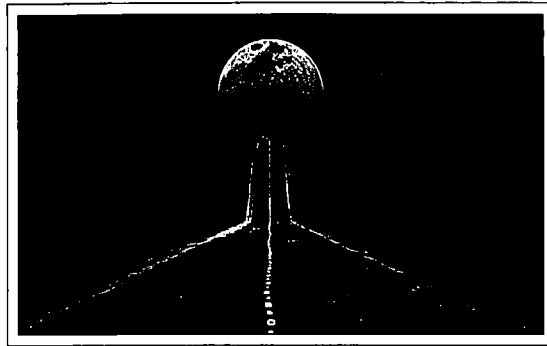
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C R E A T I N G



S U C C E S S

P R O M A X

INTERNATIONAL

PROMOTION & MARKETING EXECUTIVES IN THE ELECTRONIC MEDIA

THIS IS A FAX FROM LEE STINNETT
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS
P.O. Box 4090, Reston VA 22090-1700 - (703) 648-1145 - Fax (703) 476-6125

December 12, 1994

TO DAWN ALEXANDER, WHITE HOUSE:
Fax 456-2380 Phone 456-2100

A word or two more from me...

I spoke this afternoon with ASNE President Gregory Favre (Sacramento Bee) and Convention Program Chair Bob Halman (Poynter Institute). These two over-achievers asked me to plug the idea of the President speaking at the Friday lunch. They think it would be great programming if we heard from the President *after* the Republicans have their say on Friday morning. (We've invited Congressman Gingrich and Sen. Dole, as well as the likely Republican candidates for 1996.) Of course, it's your choice. We'll be delighted to introduce the President at any time.

Let me know if I can help move things along.

lee

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

THIS IS A FAX FROM LEE STINNETT
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS

P.O. Box 4090, Reston VA 22090-1700 - (703) 648-1145 - Fax (703) 476-6125

First of 6 pages

December 12, 1994

TO DAWN ALEXANDER, WHITE HOUSE:
Fax 456-2380 Phone 456-2100

The following describes our convention program plans, which at this moment are highly tentative.

We would of course welcome the President to the ASNE dals at any time during the three days in which we have convention sessions - Wednesday April 5, Thursday April 6, or Friday April 7.

While I have an opportunity, let me propose what is, from ASNE's point of view, an ideal scenario. Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo has accepted our invitation to be our Wednesday luncheon speaker. It would be ideal if President Clinton were the Thursday or Friday luncheon speaker. The luncheons traditionally are the primary venues for major figures, though Presidents (and other heads of state) have spoken at other times during the ASNE convention.

We have also invited Mrs. Clinton to speak, as we did last year. We have rarely invited a First Lady to speak at the ASNE convention, though we have issued invitations to *former* First Ladies from time to time. I believe the feeling is that the role of the First Lady has changed with Mrs. Clinton. Perhaps also we have become greedy.

Following are:

- A description of the program plans that we have prepared for distribution to members this month.
- A highly, highly tentative schedule with many of the sessions and speakers plugged in (and some not).
- A proposed, ideal scenario for President Clinton as a luncheon speaker.

If you need anything else please let me know, and I'll be happy to respond.

lee

**Preliminary Information on the ASNE Convention – April 4-7
Loews Anatole Hotel, Dallas**

December 12, 1994

Major speakers booked....

- Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo (Wednesday luncheon speaker)
- Harvard philosopher and author ("Race Matters") Cornel West
- Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary
- Duke University President Nannerl Overholser Keohane
- Writer Richard Rodriguez

....and others invited....

- President Clinton
- Canadian Prime Minister Chretien
- Hillary Rodham Clinton
- Hugh Hefner
- Oliver Stone
- Nelson Mandela
- Barbra Streisand

Major topics in the news....

- The Future: Predictions about what the world newspapers will soon be covering.
- Here come the Republicans.
- The coarsening of American social, civic, political and personal values and principles, including tabloidism in the news media.
- The JFK assassination revisited.

Newspaper and professional issues...

- Final report on ASNE's study of potential readers.
- Newspaper critiques, organized by the Small Newspapers Committee.
- A workshop where editors can learn more about on-line communications. And -- providing funding can be arranged -- a hands-on cyberspace lab.
- Tips on how to maintain journalistic integrity while pursuing the new media.
- Encouraging good writing.
- Media moguls: A segment built around the new communications giants.
- Managing in an era of relentless change: How editors must embrace, enable and lead change, and learn to understand that change is now the constant and adaptation is the variable.
- A toolbox to help editors change their newsroom.
- The fun and hell of living with an ASNE member. What it takes to keep balance in editors' lives.
- Grabbing and maintaining strategic competitive advantage for your newspaper.
- Maintaining a sense of humor on the 100th anniversary of comics in American newspapers.

—Confidential memo from Lee Stinnett
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS
P.O. Box 4090, Reston VA 22090 -1700 - (703) 648-1145 - Fax (703) 476-6125

December 12, 1994

Proposed schedule for an 1995 address to ASNE by President Clinton

Evening before the speech: set center portions of ballroom

Day of speech:

7 - 8:30 a.m.	Press pre-set
10 -11:30	Sweep
11:00	Secret Service takes charge of VIP holding room
Noon	Attendees admitted to ballroom
12:30 p.m.	Lunch service begins
12:50	Main courses down, headtable introduced
1:00	Headtable introductions completed
1:05	Greeters in VIP holding room
1:10	President Clinton arrives in VIP holding room
1:15	Desserts down in ballroom
1:20	Greeters return to ballroom
1:25	President and Favre leave for headtable
1:30	President/Favre announced and enter ballroom
1:35	President begins speech
1:55	President concludes speech, Q&A begins
2:15	Q&A concluded
2:20	President clears ballroom

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE
MARKING Per E.O. 13526

Sec. 3.2(C) Initials: OB Date: 9/9/16

Tentative Schedule – 1995 ASNE Convention

(December 12, 1994)

Tuesday April 4

6-8 p.m. Opening reception, Loews Anatole

Wednesday April 5

7:45 a.m. Workshops

I. Using ASNE's Potential Readers Study
Kris McGrath

II. Surfing in Cyberspace
An introduction to the 1995 ASNE computer lab

III. What our Competitors are Doing to Attract Teens
Diane McFarlin

9 a.m. - noon General Session

9:00 The Essence of Texas
Multimedia show

9:10 The Essence of Texas
Panel

10:10 ASNE President's Remarks

10:30 Remarks by Cornel West

11:00 The JFK Assassination
Back-up: Race in America at the End of the Anglo Century

Noon - 12:30 p.m. Cash bar

12:30 - 2:15 Luncheon

Speaker: President Ernesto Zedillo of Mexico

2:30 - 5 p.m. General session

2:30 Remarks by Richard Rodriguez

3:00 Remarks by Hazel O'Leary, Secretary of Energy

3:30 To be determined (possibly teen readers)

4:15 What the Future Holds For Us
Paul Saffo, director, Institute for the Future, Menlo Park, Calif.
Edith Weiner, president, Weiner, Edrich, Brown, Inc., New York

6:00 p.m. Bus departures for the Kimbell Art Museum, Fort Worth
(Buses return by 10 p.m.)

7-9 p.m. Reception

Thursday April 6

7:45 -10:15 a.m. ASNE committee meetings

10:30 a.m. - Noon General Session

10:30 a.m. The Personal Lives of Editors

11:30 a.m. Duke University President Nannerl Overholser Keohane

Noon - 12:30 p.m. Cash bar

12:30 - 2:15 Luncheon

Possible speakers: President Bill Clinton or Hilliary Rodham Clinton or Gov. George W. Bush or Prime Minister Chretien of Canada or Barbara Streisand

2:30 - 5 p.m. General session

2:30 Media moguls

3:20 Finding Values in the New Media
Chris Anderson

4:10 Managing Change in Our Newsrooms
Tim McGuire

6:30 - 7:15 p.m. Reception with Texas celebrities

7:15 p.m. Dinner with Texas celebrities

Friday April 7

7:45 a.m. Workshops

IV. The Writing Awards Winners Discuss Their Craft

V. Winning the FOI Fight
Rich Oppel

9 a.m. - noon	General Session
9:00	The Republican Challenge
10:30	Possible Democratic response by Ann Richards or another leader
11:00	The Coarsening of American Culture Hugh Price, Urban League Doris Kearns Goodwin, author
Noon - 12:30 p.m.	Cash bar
12:30 - 2:15	Luncheon
Possible speakers:	President Bill Clinton or Hillary Rodham Clinton or Prime Minister Chretien of Canada or Gov. George W. Bush or Former Gov. Ann Richards or Barbra Streisand
2:30 - 4 p.m.	General session
2:30	Race in America at the End of the Anglo Century or Seeking the Competitive Advantage
3:00	Laughing matters: Comics in the 1990s
5:00 p.m.	Buses depart for the Mesquite Rodeo
6-8 p.m.	Drinks/dinner at Mesquite Rodeo
8-10 p.m.	Rodeo

World***business***

The Global Perspective

Date Sep 8 1994

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

To:

Dawn Alexander
White House press etc.

Office:

Fax #:

From:

John Van Doorn

Office:

Telephone #:

212-909-5041

Number Of Pages (Including Cover):

2

Comments:

Try, try again

Peat Marwick

Sept. 8, 1994

**Dawn Alexander
Press Office
The White House
Via fax 202 456-2380**

Dear Dawn:

We have pushed back the launch of **Worldbusiness** a month -- now to come out at the perfect time, which is the first of the new year. I can be available to interview the President at any time until about mid-October. Can it be arranged?

The subject: Global business.

Time required: For the questions, about 10 minutes. For the answers, I would have to say that will depend on the loquaciousness of Mr. Clinton.

I hope we are still in agreement as to the benefits to the President of addressing this readership of Global Business Leaders. A rare chance. To be sure, I am mindful of the benefits to the magazine if we are able to make connections here. Once more, I will travel as far as, say, Bangkok, to do the interview, and can move on about two hours' notice. Passport in briefcase.

Do let me know.

I remain your faithful correspondent,


John Van Doorn

John Van Doorn
Editor in Chief
Worldbusiness

212-909-5041
212-909-5088 (fax)
212-501-9227 (home)

SCHOLASTIC INC.
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New York, NY
10012-3999
(212) 343-6100

August 24, 1994

Ms. Dawn A. Alexander
Assistant Press Secretary
The White House
Washington, D.C.
FAX: 202/456-2380

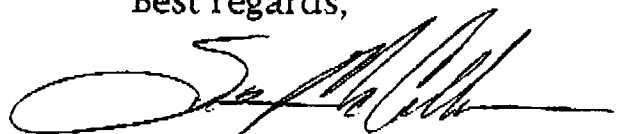
Dear Ms. Alexander:

Thank you for your consideration of our request to interview the President. As you noted in your letter, our preference would be to conduct this interview in person. However, we understand the constraints of the presidential schedule and will stand ready to do the work by phone, by FAX, or by letter.

We are in the process of soliciting questions from our young readers. I would hope to relay these, as well as other questions, to your office sometime in early October. At that point, all options will be open regarding how best to finish the job. As mentioned in the first letter, our deadline is mid-November.

Thank you for your cooperation. I look forward to working with you. Best of luck going into the fall elections.

Best regards,



Sean McCollum
Associate Editor
Junior Scholastic



Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	Daniel Franklin to Dawn Alexander; RE: Personally Identifiable Information [partial] (1 page)	03/30/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Press Secretary
Mike McCurry
OA/Box Number: 13202

FOLDER TITLE:

[Miscellaneous Correspondence] - 1995 [Folder 2] [2]

2011-0586-F
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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

The Washington Monthly

March 30, 1995

To: Dawn Alexander
Fr: Daniel Franklin
Re: Interview with the President

Included in this fax you will find the letter my boss, Charles Peters, sent to Mike McCurry regarding a possible interview with the President. The interview would be in support of a cover story we are planning entitled "The Case For Clinton." There are two prongs to the argument: First, why the President has had a successful first term. Second, why he deserves a second term. The case that he has had a successful first term is based primarily on his legislative successes. Included in these, we believe, are the national service program, student loan reform, the Brady Bill, Family Leave, reforms in Head Start, the Earned Income Tax Credit, and the deficit reduction plan. I will also discuss the reinventing government project. In addition, I will discuss certain foreign policy triumphs such as those in Haiti, the Middle East, and Ireland.

The latest we wish to do the story for would be our June issue. To make that issue, I would need to speak to the President, in person or over the phone, before May 1. If speaking with the President is out of the question altogether, please let me know as soon as possible. We would like to get the story in our May issue. If there is a strong chance that an interview is possible or likely, we would gladly hold the story. The day on which we need to fish or cut bait is next Wednesday.

Bio: I was born [redacted] (b)(6) I spent my last two years of high school at the Interlochen Arts Academy in Michigan, where I studied creative writing. I attended Columbia University, earning a B.A. in English in May 1994. I have been an editor of The Washington Monthly since July 1994. I previously worked as a research assistant for David Halberstam, and a publishing assistant at Random House. [001]

Thanks for all your help.

Best Wishes,


Daniel Franklin

Advisory from the White House Press Office
Not for distribution or release
November 14, 1995

The pre-advance report for the Trip of the President to England, Northern Ireland, Ireland and Spain was written within days of the conclusion of the pre-advance.

The elements of the President's schedule described in the report were all under consideration at the time. The proposed schedule has changed somewhat in the interim, and the White House Press Office will begin to issue tentative press schedules as soon as possible contingent on the furlough of federal employees.

FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY -- NOT FOR PUBLICATION
PRE-ADVANCE PRESS SURVEY
TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, IRELAND AND SPAIN
NOV. 28-DEC. 3, 1995

(Survey conducted Oct. 24 - Nov. 1)
(Schedule, venues tentative; subject to late change)

OVERVIEW: Apart from pre-dawn baggage calls, this should be a great trip. London promises royal splendor, Ireland presents the drama of a historic struggle for peace in which POTUS plays a key part, and Spain offers a quick, colorful drop-by and wrap-up press conference. Press hotels in London, Dublin and Madrid are first-rate, full-service, and close to filing centers. Filing centers are close to top restaurants and shopping districts. We've got one long but promising day in Belfast and Londonderry, which should provide the trip's richest journalism. The next day in Dublin should be festive. After that it's a cakewalk for zombies -- a long empty day of golf, photo ops and a farewell dinner in West Ireland; a late-night flight to Madrid for a short nap in an elegant hotel; followed by six hours of mostly ceremonial meetings and one concluding press conference. Then, hopefully, a memorable flight home.

WEATHER: Here's the inevitable downside. It can be cold, rainy and windy this time of year, especially in Northern Ireland. The weather there is as moody as a teenager; it can turn from blue skies to gale-force storms and back again six times a day. Bring raincoat, umbrella, sweater, and at least one change of shoes. Before Madrid, any weather better than cold and wet will be luck. Even Madrid could be blustery.

SHOE TIP: London and Dublin are both great walking cities. Comfortable walking shoes for shopping, browsing are advised.

ELECTRICAL/PLUGS: Standard European 220-volt power. Most modern laptops have automatic converters built in; if yours doesn't, bring one. You will need adaptor plugs. The U.K. and Ireland take a three-prong variety, sold in Radio Shack as 'Type A.' The rear of those three-prong plugs often admit only a two-prong plug; so you may need a middle plug to connect your laptop's U.S.-style three-pronger into the two-hole rear of the U.K.-style three-prong Type A plugs. Got it? Madrid takes the two round-prong Euro-plug. AT&T guru Ellis Kitchen says his folks will have plenty of plugs for us, but he's an optimist; to be safe you ought to bring your own.

PHONES: AT&T will have direct-dial lines in each filing center. Cost: \$225 per line in London, Belfast, Londonderry. \$300 per line in Dublin and Limerick. \$350 per line in Madrid. Expect to file normally at 2400 baud.

Cell phones should work fine in London, Dublin, Limerick and Madrid. Uncertain in Belfast and Londonderry; AT&T's Kitchen says Northern Ireland is on the ragged edge of cell-phone territory.

Press hotels in London, Dublin and Madrid feature easily accessible WALL JACKS for laptop hookups; few phones have data ports built in. For wall-jack hookups, best to bring AT&T Y-adaptors (white), as its plug-in end is a bit longer than Radio Shack version. AT&T folks should supply these at filing centers for use there; take them to your hotel room as needed. Accessible wall jacks in Belfast press hotels may be a problem, though this is uncertain, because WH press will be scattered over several hotels in Belfast, owing to room shortage in small city. Press advance team stayed in the Stormont, whose wall jacks were accessible to the AT&T adaptor. Other Belfast hotels are

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uncertain on this score, but take heart: we're only there one night. In the event of a problem on this front, the filing center is the solution.

AT&T NOTE: Some news organizations have phone tabs in arrears for one year or more. AT&T may not service them; have your office manager check status of account.

CRIME. London is one of the safest big cities in the world, but it is still a city. Crowded streets should be fine. Taxis at night. Belfast is an industrial city with lots of desperate people, but its downtown zone thrives with pedestrians and its crime rate is below most cities'. Stay among crowds, take cabs, no problem. Dublin teems with pedestrians day and night; stay among them and you'll be fine. Avoid empty back streets; muggers do go after obvious tourists in such places, we were told. We won't be on Madrid streets at night, unfortunately, because the tapas bar scene is lively and appears safe.

TIME ZONES: London and Ireland are five hours ahead of EST; when it's 6 p.m. there, it's 1 p.m. in Washington. Lots a filing time. Madrid is six hours ahead of the East Coast.

IRISH FOCUS. The primary purpose of this trip is to try to advance the halting peace process of Northern Ireland. The White House hopes Clinton's presence and dedication as a neutral broker will build confidence and encourage further risk-taking in peace talks. Expect no breakthroughs. POTUS will take pains to reach out to all sides, encouraging bargaining, without taking any side.

This may be difficult.

Northern Irish Protestants -- known also as "loyalists" to the crown and "unionists" with Britain -- think Clinton's openings to Sinn Fein's Gerry Adams show the U.S. tilts toward the Catholics/nationalists/republicans. His choice of Jean Kennedy Smith as ambassador to Ireland did nothing to dissuade them of that. Neither does the fact that Irish nationalists north and south hail Clinton as a risk-taking peacemaker.

But Clinton is reaching out to all sides. Northern Irish unionist leaders visited Washington over the past month seeking assurances of his neutrality. And both top Unionists (Ulster Unionist Party Leader David Trimble) and senior British conservatives (Sec. of State for N. Ire David Mayhew) recently have credited Clinton's initiatives with helping to foster the autumn 1994 ceasefire that has changed life in Northern Ireland radically for the better.

A second purpose of the president's trip, of course, is to convert the credit Clinton has been given as a peacemaker into political capital back home, where 44 million Americans claim at least some Irish ancestry. Many of them are wavering "Reagan Democrats," often drawn toward Republicans on social policies. This trip might help stop such erosion in 1996.

Domestic politics aside, Clinton clearly is trying to help bring peace to a troubled land with deep cultural ties to America, even at the risk of offending Great Britain, our closest ally. And by going to Belfast, a virtual war zone until fall '94, he also is putting himself in unusual personal danger. The Europa Hotel, where Clinton will stay in Belfast, has been bombed 37 times since the troubles began in 1969, White House aides said. Clinton's decision to stay there is intended to show the world that the ceasefire has ended the danger, that Northern Ireland is now safe for investment -- and to help convince the Northern Irish themselves that a new era truly has begun.

That gives this trip considerable gravity. But its importance and delicacy cannot be appreciated without some rudimentary grasp of Irish history, both

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ancient and modern, for this conflict has very deep roots. If you have such a grasp, skip the following section. But if you have been too busy with APEC, Thanksgiving and such, you might benefit from a quick scan. (Facts drawn chiefly from 'Ulster: A Brief Historical Survey,' a pamphlet by historian Jonathan Bardon, distributed by U.S.I.S.)

HISTORY LESSON. Conflict between the English and Irish might be traced to the Norman invasion of 1066. The Normans rolled over England and southern Ireland, but natural barriers of hills and thickets were enough to protect the northern Irish province known as Ulster and its Gaelic natives from conquest.

Northern Ireland has been different ever since.

Today Protestants outnumber Catholics there 2-1 and benefit from centuries of discriminatory domination in law, economics, politics, and social class status. Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom. Its Protestant majority looks to London as protector. They are devoutly opposed to union with the Irish Republic to the south, which would end their domination.

The Irish Republic is 95 percent Catholic and independent since 1921. Minority Catholics in the north look south for kinship. Their fondest dream is to unite all Ireland under rule from Dublin.

Terrorist violence between extremists on the two sides dominated life in Northern Ireland from 1969 to 1994. The gunmen never numbered more than a few hundred in either camp, but they enjoyed deep popular support for decades. This was a time known as "the troubles."

But "the troubles" really started with Elizabeth I.

By 1588, when she took the throne, England was becoming a great power. Gaelic lords of northern Ireland united to fight England — and got help from Spain. England could not tolerate the prospect of a hostile power, Spain, gaining a potential base in northern Ireland, so it spared no effort to crush its enemies there.

England won — cruelly. Burned the corn, seized the cattle, inflicted mass starvation. The bitter legacy began.

1609-1610 — English government seized estates of former Gaelic lords in northern Ireland, turned them into "plantations" for colonists. English and Scot Protestant colonists moved in.

1641 — Native Irish rose in rebellion, slaughtered many settlers. Scots, then Cromwell, took bloody revenge, regained control.

1688 — Catholic English King James II expelled to France. Protestant William of Orange succeeds.

1689 — James II overruns Ireland in drive to regain crown, but is turned back at Londonderry, as Protestants withstand 105-day siege.

1691 — On July 12, Williamites win bloodiest battle in Irish history over James's followers at Aughrim in county Galway.

1690s-1720s — Protestants pass laws confiscating Catholic lands throughout Ireland. By 1780 Catholics — three-fourths of the population — hold only 5 percent of the land.

1845 — Potato Famine sweeps Ireland. Total crop failure between 1846 and 1849. Of total island pop. of 8.2 million, 1 million die and about 1 million emigrate. The English do little to help. Historians say England was guilty of at least neglect; Irish nationalist sympathizers say England's neglect was deliberate, to hasten moving people off small plots to make the island more amenable to English designs.

—(THIS REMAINS A SORE POINT TODAY: Irish President Mary Robinson kicked up a storm while your press advance team visited in late October by suggesting that since this is the 150th anniversary year of the Great Famine, it would be a good time for England to apologize for it.)

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1830s-1872 _ Reforms make British Parliament more representative. By 1886, of 100 Irish MPs, 86 are Catholic. They seek 'home rule': a parliament in Dublin, while remaining in British Empire.

1913 _ Home rule certain to pass within a year, Ulster Protestants form Ulster Volunteer Force, receive German arms. Nationalists form Ulster Volunteers. Civil war averted only by outbreak of World War I.

1916 _ Minority of Irish nationalists open rebellion in Dublin on Easter Monday. Crushed inside one week.

1917 _ New separatist party founded _ Sinn Fein, meaning 'we ourselves' or 'ourselves alone' _ dedicated to independence. Irish Republican Army militants soon organize, initiate sporadic guerrilla campaigns.

1921 _ London partitions Ireland. The 26 Catholic counties of the south become the Irish Free State. Six counties of the north, with a 2-1 Protestant majority, remain in United Kingdom, but gain measure of local autonomy. Protestant majority in northern Ireland enforces systematic discrimination against Catholics in politics, housing, jobs. In Irish Republic, civil war rages between supporters/opponents of the new independent state until 1923.

1938 _ Constitution of 1937 and Republic of Ireland Act of 1948 sever Ireland's last formal ties to Britain.

1968 _ 5 Oct. Catholic civil rights march in Londonderry crushed by police swinging batons even on MPs; TV film alerts world.

1969 _ Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC, all-Protestant police) reserve units assault Catholic civil-rights marchers in Bogside district of Londonderry. Barricades arise. Riots in Belfast and Londonderry. Some 1600 Belfast Catholic families flee homes. British troops move in Aug. 15.

1970-71 _ Heavy-handed curfew, internment imposed, enforced heavily against Catholics.

1972 _ Jan. 30, U.K. paratroopers kill 13 men in Londonderry during demonstration against internment _ known as Bloody Sunday. IRA bombings follow, 20 within 65 minutes on July 21 in Belfast. British P.M. Edward Heath suspends Northern Ireland's parliament, takes control of security there.

1974 _ London and Dublin cooperate to forge a power-sharing government for northern Ireland, but Protestant loyalists strike, bring it down.

1979 _ Earl Mountbatten and two boys killed by IRA bomb, as are 18 British soldiers separately, on Aug. 27.

1981 _ IRA's Bobby Sands begins hunger strike in March, protesting being treated like a common criminal rather than a political prisoner. He dies of starvation May 5. By Aug. 20, 10 IRA prisoners have starved selves to death.

1985 _ Nov. 15, Anglo-Irish Agreement sets terms promoting new cross-border cooperation, while affirming that Northern Ireland will remain in UK as long as the majority there wills it.

1990-93 _ Extremist violence escalates on both sides. IRA gets arms from Libya, loyalist paramilitaries get weapons from South Africa. In early 1992, IRA bombs van, killing eight, avenged by five Catholics shot dead in a betting shop. IRA bomb kills 10 on Belfast's Shankill Road Oct. 23, 1993, and seven more Oct. 30 in Londonderry.

Dec. 15, 1993 _ Brit PM John Major and Irish PM Albert Reynolds announce Joint Declaration reaffirming that Northern Ireland shall remain in U.K. as long as its majority wills it, but affirming that London no longer holds any 'selfish strategic or economic interest' in northern Ireland, and holding out prospects for talks with Sinn Fein three months after an agreement is reached to stop the IRA campaign of violence.

ENTER CLINTON. In his '92 campaign, Clinton said he was open to sending a peace envoy to Northern Ireland, and was open to dealing with Sinn Fein

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President Gerry Adams. Once in office, he backed off after objections from London. He increased annual U.S. donations to the International Fund for Ireland to almost \$20 million. (The IFI, set up by the 1985 Anglo-Irish Agreement, uses international donations to spur economic development in N. Ireland as a tool toward peace. Clinton requested \$30 million for IFI in FY 96, but Congress likely to hold it to just under \$20 million.)

February 1994 _ Clinton grants Sinn Fein's Gerry Adams a 48-hour visa. Adams never before granted one despite many requests. Said to be payoff for his promising noises about renouncing violence. Idea was, enhance his legitimacy if he plays ball for peace in return. Brit PM Major furious, refuses to return Clinton phone calls for a week.

August 1994 _ IRA announces ceasefire after 25 years of violence and more than 3,000 deaths on all sides.

October 1994 _ Protestant paramilitary groups join ceasefire.

March 1995 _ Clinton includes Gerry Adams among Irish guests of all ideologies at White House St. Patrick's Day reception.

May 1995 _ Clinton hosts White House conference on boosting investment in Northern Ireland.

WHERE THINGS STAND NOW _ In July the British and Irish governments drew up a plan to advance peace. It set these goals: disarmament of the IRA; setting a target date for starting full peace negotiations involving all parties; and early release of IRA and Protestant paramilitary prisoners. On that last point, 100 prisoners are to be released early by Xmas; the other points are stalled and no talks are being held, nor scheduled, as of this writing.

The big hangup has been over disarming the IRA. All sides refer to it as "decommissioning." London insists that making a credible beginning toward such a process is a prerequisite to peace talks. Sinn Fein insists this can be done only as part of full-fledged peace talks; otherwise it amounts to surrender.

The most-widely preferred way out is to establish a "two-track process." One set of talks would aim at final terms of peace. A separate set, under the aegis of some new international commission, would address how to proceed on decommissioning weapons.

The White House has smiled upon the two-track process as a promising formula. Dublin likes it. London does not. Neither do the Northern Irish Protestant parties. Sinn Fein is working with the Social Democratic Labor Party _ a pro-nationalist Catholic party of the north, but one that respects constitutional processes and renounces violence _ to find a compromise within this formula.

Negotiations aimed at breaking this deadlock broke down Nov. 3. Sinn Fein's Adams suggested London is stalling to prevent visible progress before Clinton's visit because it does not want Clinton to be able to claim credit. Michael Ancram, a British minister for N. Ireland, said talks broke down because Sinn Fein introduced new demands, including one that the new commission should consider disarming Britain's 18,000 troops in N. Ireland along with the IRA.

Despite the uncertain outlook for further peace talks, the consensus opinion holds that the ceasefire has taken hold and the people of Northern Ireland like it so much there is no going back to sectarian violence; the gunmen on both sides have lost their base of popular support.

Maybe so. Everyone says the change in the quality of Northern Irish life is dramatic. Children can play free from fear of gunfire. Cars cross the border without being searched by armed soldiers. Shoppers enter stores without having bags searched for bombs. Terror has killed no one since the ceasefire began.

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Tourism to Northern Ireland is up 56 percent in the first half of 1995. Five new hotels have been announced for construction in Belfast and Londonderry.

TENTATIVE TRIP SCHEDULE SUMMARY:

MONDAY, Nov. 27:

9 a.m. EST. Press plane departs Andrews AFB. 6.5 hour flight.

8:30 p.m. Press plane arrives London-Heathrow.

LONDON PRESS HOTELS: Grosvenor House Hotel is primary press hotel. Five-minute walk from filing center. Five-star hotel, all amenities. (See phones note above.) Some press also will stay at the London Hilton Park Lane, same high class, maybe two blocks further. A few also may stay in Churchill Intercontinental, also five-star and replete with amenities, though more distant, 15 minute walk from filing center.

LONDON FILING CENTER: In U.S. embassy, near Hyde Park. Could be a bit tight but comfortable and convenient location. Glass walls overlooking park featuring FDR statue. Movie theater off workspace will be briefing room. Statue of Eisenhower outside window features Ike staring at building that served as his WWII HQ.

LONDON PHONE NUMBERS:

John F. Burgess, U.S. embassy press attache: 071.499.5261

Michael F. O'Brien, media coordinator for U.K. sites:

U.S. embassy 071.499.9000 ext. 2611/2612.

Northern Ireland Info Service. 0171.210.6471 or 6472

LONDON RESTAURANTS/SHOPS. Your press advance writer arrived too late in London from U.N. festivities to scope out restaurants there, but not to worry. They abound near press hotels and filing center, a central tourist area near Hyde Park. Consult London veterans among our colleagues for recommendations. Or go to Covent Garden by cab or tube and wander; plenty around. Filing center is across street from a two-block stretch of restaurants along North Audley St. A main thoroughfare, Oxford Street, is two blocks away, and features plenty of shops, led by famed department store Marks and Spencer.

CNN London-based producer recommends:

* ORSINO. 119 Portland Rd. Italian, moderately expensive, reservations required. Near Holland Park. Tel: 071.221.3294.

* CHEZ GIRARD. on Charlotte St. Basic French, good value.

* PALMS OF GOA. Next to Chez Girard on Charlotte St. Indian.

* RED FORT. Indian, reputable. on Greek St.

TUESDAY, Nov. 28:

7:15 a.m. EST. Air Force One arrives London. No remarks.

POTUS proceeds direct to 10 Downing Street, residence and work quarters of U.K. prime ministers.

8-9:30 a.m. POTUS breakfasts with Prime Minister John Major at 10 Downing Street. Hillary and Mrs. Major present too. This is social, not working visit. Large press pool stationed out front of 10 Downing St. Expect Major and Clinton to wave, but no Q&A.

NOTE: Today is U.K. budget day, so Brit press will be present also to hound Finance Minister as he unveils new annual budget from 11 Downing Street. Budget day politics will preoccupy both PM Major and Labor Party leaders today, so Clinton may have some time on his hands.

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10:15-11:10 a.m. Private reception at U.S. embassy with embassy staff.
11:35 a.m. Private time, U.S. ambassador's residence at Winfield House.
U.S. Ambassador is retired Admiral Wm. J. Crowe, Jr.
LUNCH 1 - 3 p.m. Queen Elizabeth hosts POTUS at Buckingham Palace. Pool
foto op at door before private meal.
3 - 8 pm. Open. Clinton tends to business from Winfield House.
8 - 10 pm. Reception, possible dinner, at Winfield House. Pool spray
possible. OPTION: Clintons go to theater.
POTUS overnights at Winfield House.

WINFIELD HOUSE - A handsome Georgian mansion set in 12 acres of beautiful
gardens inside Regent's Park. It was a gift to the U.S. government from
Woolworth heiress Barbara Hutton and has served as the ambassador's residence
since 1954. It is lavishly furnished. Generous donations from Amb. Walter H.
Annenberg from 1969 to 1974 helped refurbish the mansion.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29.

8:30 a.m. POTUS visits Westminster Abbey. Lays wreath at Tomb of the
Unknown. Tours abbey. No remarks planned. Pool coverage only.
9-11 a.m. POTUS holds working visit with P.M. Major, 10 Downing St. Expect
a pool spray with a few q&a at top.
11-11:20. POTUS, Major issue brief press statements outside 10 Downing St.
11:30-12:15. POTUS private time, prepare for speech.
12:30-1:30. POTUS speech to joint session of Parliament, in ROYAL GALLERY,
outside House of Lords. (See note below.)
1:45-2:30. Motorcade to Winfield House.
2:45-4 or later. PROBABLE BUT UNCERTAIN AT PRESS TIME: Helicopter to
Windsor Castle, hosted by Prince Charles. (See note below.) Helicopters back
to Winfield House. Pool coverage.
6 - 6:30 p.m. POTUS meets with Labor Party leader Tony Blair at Winfield
House. (Time and place may change.)
7:00-10 p.m. POTUS dines with P.M. Major at 10 Downing St. Pool coverage at
top through opening toasts likely. VENUE MAY SHIFT
10-11 p.m. POSSIBLE LONDON OUTING. Well-placed word is that Major wants to
take Clinton briefly out on the town to repay his visit to Pittsburgh last
year. A pub visit a la Czech President Havel's in Prague?
11 p.m. POTUS overnights at Winfield House.

NOTE: PARLIAMENT SPEECH SITE: The Royal Gallery is resplendent with
portraits of kings and queens, statues of knights in armor, and red and gold
wall coverings. It is narrow and relatively short, only about 50 feet wide,
perhaps 50 yards long. This space is neither Lords' nor Commons', but rather
is a "royal area;" the queen must grant permission for any activity here.
This hall is used as the main procedural route for the ritual openings of
Parliament. With all 600 members of the House of Commons and over 1000 Lords
invited - many won't come - space will be tight. Only about 30 U.S.
correspondents and 30 Brits will be permitted. POTUS will enter the hall from
the "sovereign's entrance" to one side.

NOTE: WINDSOR CASTLE: This is the ancestral home of British kings and
queens for the past nine centuries. Early Anglo-Saxon kings had a royal palace
nearby, and the current castle has within its walls masonry from every century
since the Normans conquered England in 1066. But for the most part the current
castle's design dates from 1830, when George IV finished a near-total redesign
of both the interior halls and exterior walls and battlements.

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This is the family home of English sovereigns: Queen Elizabeth spent her most formative years here, sheltered from Nazi bombs in London, 18 miles away. Buckingham Palace "is the office, really," said our guide. "Her majesty treats Windsor Palace as her home."

It is the largest inhabited castle in the world. A quaint village lies at the castle's base, very touristy, but the general ambiance remains rural, not least because some 4,700 acres of royal parkland surround the castle. Unfortunately it lies directly beneath a main flight path into nearby Heathrow, so the modern world's annoyances do intrude.

Within the castle's ramparts stands St. George's Chapel, burial place to kings including Edward IV, Henry VI, Henry VIII, Charles I (buried secretly in a heavy snowstorm in 1649), George III (who lost the American colonies), William IV, Edward VII, George V and VI.

Windsor is England's answer to Versailles. Artworks abound, including masterpieces by Gainsborough and Van Dyke. Knight suits of shining armor litter the halls, and weaponry such as swords, muskets and pistols from England's glorious military past is displayed on walls -- including the very bullet that killed Admiral Nelson at Trafalgar. One glass case displays a scarlet cape captured from Napoleon's carriage after his loss at Waterloo.

Rooms featuring these and countless other treasures are open to public display in the "state apartments" that occupy roughly half the castle. The other half is reserved as private residence to the queen's family.

A fire in 1992 destroyed more than 100 rooms on five floors at the end of the public-access state apartments. The fire started in a chapel when workmen left lights turned too near to curtains. News reports of the time also said paint remover had spilled on hot lights, igniting a fireball. Repairs are to be completed by the end of 1997.

THURSDAY NOV. 30.

6 a.m. Press charter departs Stansted Airport for Belfast; one hour flight.

8 a.m. Air Force One departs Heathrow for Belfast.

9 a.m. POTUS arrives Belfast. No remarks planned.

9-9:30 a.m. President motorcades slowly past "peace line" dividing Protestant and Catholic neighborhoods as he approaches the Mackie plant. (See note below re "peace line.")

9:30 POTUS addresses Mackie's manufacturing plant in West Belfast (primarily Catholic area). The major speech of the day for content. (See note below on Mackie's.)

10:30 a.m. Press buses depart for Londonderry, a two-hour ride. Alternatively, small planes may be rented for press. (See note below on Londonderry; nice site, but may not be worth traveling so far.)

10:40 a.m. POTUS motorcades to East Belfast (Protestant area) enterprise park. Meets with fledgling small business people nurtured by government program funded in part through U.S. contributions. (See note below.)

12 noon. POTUS departs Belfast airport for Londonderry.

1:00 p.m. POTUS attends reception in Guild (City) Hall, where U.S. group mostly from Boston endows a chair in international conflict resolution in the name of former U.S. House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill for nearby University of Ulster at Magee College.

1:30-2:30. POTUS meets local notables in Guild Hall main room; gives short speech, echoes themes of earlier Mackie plant address.

2:30-3:30. POTUS meets crowd outside in Old City.

3:45-4:30 p.m. POTUS flies back to Belfast.

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4:30-5:15 p.m. POTUS motorcades to City Hall.

6:30-7:00 p.m. POTUS delivers brief remarks from outdoor ellipse in front of City Hall (built 1906), flicks switch to light city's Christmas tree before crowd filling nearby streets. Clinton also will rededicate a stone marker first set by Eisenhower noting that the first U.S. troops sent to the British Isles to prepare for D-Day were stationed here.

7:30-8:30 p.m. Reception, civic notables of every stripe, Queens University.

11 p.m. POTUS overnites at Europa Hotel, Belfast.

FILING CENTER, BELFAST. Ballroom of the Europa Hotel, the city's best. TV nets set up one flight below in Library Bar. Space may be tight, but this is far preferable site to the international media center at Balmoral Conference Center, several miles outside town. The Europa is Clinton's HQ hotel so top aides will be wandering in and out. Also, hotel is smack dab in the heart of Belfast's nightlife zone, "the Golden Mile," where all the best restaurants and pubs are.

PRESS HOTELS, BELFAST: (See phones note, top.) Travel pool will get into the Europa with POTUS. Some should get into the Plaza a block away. Both are top notch and well located. But we will be scattered owing to inadequate facilities. Most of us will stay at the Stormont, four miles distant. Press advance found it plenty comfortable but the food sucked; a room service order for salmon steak, mixed vegetables and a salad arrived without salad and a 'mix' of sweet potato, diced potato and baked potato. Salmon was ok.

PHONE NUMBERS, BELFAST:

U.S.I.S. ... (01232) 438837 N. Robin Green. Home: (01232) 427893

Northern Ireland Info Service. Andrew Wood, director.

01232.528211 direct line.

01232.520700. switchboard.

NOTES on NORTHERN IRELAND SITES:

BELFAST. Unofficial capital of Ulster, the region called Northern Ireland. Pop. about 500,000 city proper, 1.6 million metro area. Some 60% of region's economy depends upon U.K. government investment. Private capital said flowing in fast since Aug. 94 ceasefire.

PEACE LINE. This stretch of barriers divides Protestant from Catholic neighborhoods in Belfast. It is not a continuous wall. It was erected at known flash points of violence. It features, variously, cinder block or metal dividers topped by barbed wire. The line is quite noticeable between Falls Road and Shankhill Road, a no-mans-land of frequent violence prior to the IRA ceasefire of August 1994. Note curbstones painted green, white, and orange in some neighborhoods _ denoting allegiance to the Catholic Irish Republic _ and curbstones and walls painted red, white and blue in other neighborhoods, denoting loyalty to the British flag. Note frequent murals too. Anne Edwards plans to make a press tour available in the a.m. FYI. Watch schedule.

MACKIES METAL PLANT. Maker of machinery for fiber processing in textile industry. Sells worldwide. An economic and political success story. Founded in 1840s, nearly died in late 1980s, rebounding now.

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Sited near peace line, the plant has separate gates, one convenient to Catholic neighborhoods, the other to Protestants. This is said to be a matter of convenience, not regulation, and nothing happens when either side uses the other's gate. It illustrates the community's segregation however.

Mackie's workforce was 89 percent Protestant in January 1992 when the new CEO, Patrick Dougan, arrived. Dougan is a U.S. citizen as the son of a naturalized emigrant, but spent his own life in Ireland.

He is also a Catholic.

Under him, Mackie's workforce is now 70 percent Protestant, 30 percent Catholic, close to the ratio of Belfast. His "leave your politics at the door" policy works, he says, and workers exhibit no friction and take meals together.

Dougan's goal is to reach a workforce ratio of 55 percent Protestant, 45 percent Catholic. Under rules set by the Fair Employment Agency, he must give open jobs to the best qualified applicant. That makes hiring Catholics sometimes difficult because the Mackie workforce once numbered 2,000 strong, and most laid-off skilled workers are Protestants. Catholics traditionally were not given training and so lack skills.

To help correct this legacy of imbalanced opportunity, Mackie actively supports JOB-TRAINING PARTNERSHIPS in schools, including Catholic schools.

Enter Bill Clinton.

After touring the plant, he will deliver his main speech of the day to about 1,000 employees. His message will sound familiar: that worker training and economic opportunity can give people a chance to put historic conflicts behind them as they take responsibility for renewing their own lives and communities. Mackie shows the way to Northern Ireland's future: Investment, skills, progressive policies create opportunities that can flourish, but only in a climate of peace.

EAST BELFAST INDUSTRIAL PARK. This quick visit on the way to the airport is designed mainly to balance Clinton appearances in Belfast areas that are heavily Protestant or Catholic; this one is the latter. It is a government-sponsored project to hatch small businesses and build an economy. Businesses now present include Holly Handmades, a small crafts shop; Tweedie & Neill, Architects; Spectrum Press; Renaissance Ironcraft; and A&H Electrics, contractors. POTUS will probably meet both park execs and a couple of small business people to hear their stories first-hand.

LONDONDERRY. The second city of Northern Ireland, pop. about 100,000, split by the River Foyle. Protestants call it Londonderry — its official name for centuries — but Republic-tilting City Council voted to change it to Derry, to be rid of the English connotation. Only six miles inside Northern Ireland from the border with the Irish Republic to the south, and considered a haven for nationalist sympathizers.

Best practice re name: 'Londonderry' first reference, 'Derry' second, then interchange them.

Derry was the site of much of the worst violence during "the troubles" of the past 25 years, especially early on. Film of police battering Catholic civil rights marchers here on Oct. 5, 1968, ignited "the troubles".

Today Derry is considered in vanguard of places putting "the troubles" behind them through model efforts at cooperation, beginning with the 30-member City Council. Split among all factions, they work together for the city.

Mayor John Keanie says cooperation began a few years ago, but credits the Aug. 94 ceasefire especially with accelerating the trend. "It's made a hell of a difference," Keanie said. "Believe it or not, we've started this place

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as a cruise ship destination. First cruise ship arrived summer 95; 3 more contracted for summer 96.

Guild Hall, the city hall, stands beside intact medieval wall surrounding the Old City. Its main room features huge, beautiful stained glass windows and carved wood. Guild Hall reopened May 14, 1977 after extensive renovations following bomb blasts on June 12 and 16, 1972.

Clinton will speak there briefly, echoing themes from his Mackie plant speech earlier. He will then mingle photogenically with the people, inspect the touristy old town inside the wall, and climb to the wall's top for a walk.

The medieval wall, very photogenic, helped Londonderry survive a historic 105-day siege in 1689 mounted by England's ousted Catholic king, James II, as he drove to reclaim the throne. Wall never breached.

Protestants inside the city, loyal to Protestant King William of Orange, saved by "apprentice boys" who broke the siege by smuggling food inside. William's victory over James celebrated by Irish Protestants each July 12.

The 1994 annual July 12 march by "apprentice boys" occasioned latest nasty incident with Catholics, as the boys paraded atop the old wall and taunted Catholics below.

MINI-FILING CENTER, LONDONDERRY. Maritime museum, just across alley from Guild Hall (city hall) site. Only a few phone lines to be installed, not a full filing center. (Most print correspondents best advised not to take the four-hour chunk out of the long day for this side trip to Derry; it's mainly for TV, content will echo Belfast speech, he returns that p.m. to Belfast. (Be advised, however: POTUS will be in an area where many Protestants think he is tilting the process against them; everyone here may not be friendly. This is even more true in Belfast.)

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY. Back in Belfast after Xmas tree lighting. 150 year anniversary. 12,500 students. Main N. Irish university. Chartered by Queen Victoria. Site of evening reception. POTUS to mingle with community leaders, including religious, academic and other elites, as well as politicians. Idea is to let his presence spread optimism for peace among the elites, avoid bogging down in petty gamesmanship of rival pols.

RESTAURANTS, BELFAST.

Lots along "Golden Mile" strip of Great Victoria and Dublin Road, close to Europa Hotel filing center.

"La Beheme" widely recommended. Moderate prices. French/continental. Two or three blocks from Europa on Great Victoria.

"44." Excellent. Moderate prices. Nouvelle European cuisine. Stylish decor. Small. About four blocks from filing center on parallel street.

"Rosscoff." Best in town. Forget it; reservations required six weeks in advance for weekends. Michelin rated. Expensive. TEL: 08.01232.31121

"Belle Epoch." Good French.

"Equinox." A recommended cafe just behind City Hall. "An aesthete's paradise," claimed a local paper.

"Saints and Scholars." Near Queens University. Take a cab, 10 minutes. A continental restaurant joined by a more informal bistro, both recommended by locals.

PUB: Don't miss "The Crown Bar" directly opposite Europa filing center. It is one of three pubs in the U.K. owned by the National Trust. High Victorian decor features gaslight, stained glass, ornately carved wood, private booths, leather ceiling.

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BELFAST SHOPPING. Not that you'll have time, but the main shopping area runs from Donegall Place, directly opposite City Hall, along Royal Avenue to the Castlecourt Centre, a glass-roofed mall. (Wait for Dublin and Limerick.)

FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

7 a.m. Press charter departs Belfast, N. Ireland, for Dublin, Ireland. One hour flight.

9:05 a.m. Air Force One departs Belfast for Dublin.

9:45 a.m. Air Force One arrives Dublin.

10:30-11 a.m. POTUS meets Irish President Mary Robinson at Aras An Uachtarain. (See note.)

11:45. TENTATIVE. POTUS places wreath to honor dead Irish patriots at the Garden of Remembrance in Phoenix Park (largest city park in Europe.)

11:30 a.m. Possible visit to Trinity College. (See note.)

12:30-1:15 p.m. Speech to Dublin citizens at Bank of Ireland at College Green. (See note.)

1:45-2:20 p.m. Meets with Irish Prime Minister John Bruton at Government Buildings. (See note.)

3:00-3:45 p.m. Speech to Irish (Dail) parliament. (See note.)

4:15-7:45 p.m. Private time at residence of U.S. ambassador.

8-10 p.m. Reception in honor of POTUS at Dublin Castle. (See note.)

RON/POTUS - Residence of U.S. ambassador, Dublin.

PRESS FILING CENTER -- In the Clock Tower Building opposite Dublin Castle, site of dinner. This building was under renovation when press advance team visited and workmen had a long way to go, but officials insisted all would be ready. Spacious. AT&T's Ellis Kitchen said phones and power would be fine; (see phones' note, page one.) Very convenient location. Less than 10 minute walk from press hotel, central shopping district, Bank of Ireland speech site and main nightlife and restaurant zone.

PRESS HOTEL -- Westbury Hotel. Most WH regulars will be here. Five-star hotel, near heart of Grafton St., main shopping district, a pedestrian mall. Hotel connects to Westbury Mall. Hotel Tel. 353.1.679.1122. Phone wall jacks should be accessible for laptop plugs connected to Y-adaptors. (See note p. 1). Less than 10 minutes from filing center. Fashion show in Terrace Lounge each afternoon. Room service 24 hours a day. Fitness room.

Secondary press hotel directly behind: Grafton Plaza. Three-star.

Third: Davenport Hotel. Five-star, but a little further away. Direct-dial phones with computer data lines. (Press advance stayed 10 minutes further away at equally posh Conrad Hotel. Some of us may end up there. If so, it will be o.k.; just walk to Grafton Street through scenic St. Stephen's Green, open daytime only.)

IRISH PRESIDENT/HOME -- Mary Robinson is president. It is largely a ceremonial office lacking formal authority, but symbolizes the nation. Mrs. Robinson is very popular. She was elected in 1990 as a member of the left/liberal Labour Party. The president's residence, Aras An Uachtarain, is a handsome white stone mansion built in 1751. An electric light burns continuously in a rear, upstairs central window, a beacon to the Irish diaspora should they ever come home. Clinton will come here directly upon landing in Dublin. Pool photo op in formal state reception room. Clinton will plant a tree, as JFK did in 1963, on grounds some 300 yards down driveway from mansion.

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TRINITY COLLEGE -- Founded by charter of Queen Elizabeth I in 1592. Campus opposite Bank of Ireland speech site. 10,000 fulltime students, 2,000 part-time. Several hundred U.S. students typical. Longtime private elite university of Ireland, government took over about 10 years ago, now provides 95 percent of funds, ordered doubling of students to open it to the people. NOTABLE: The old library, finished in 1732, home to famous Book of Kells, the circa 800 A.D. lavishly color-illustrated Latin texts of the gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke & John, written by Irish monks on calfskin. Also home to Ireland's oldest harp, under glass, some 400-500 years old, the one symbolized on Irish currency. Harp in the Long Room, a stunning hall that defines what a great old library should look like. Long Room houses 200,000 of the library's oldest volumes. Clinton may visit here, but will not hold public event on campus.

SPEECH TO DUBLIN. Main POTUS speech of day. To crowds gathered outside Bank of Ireland, a classic edifice dating from 1729, formerly home of Ireland's House of Lords. The intersection out front, dividing the bank from Trinity College's entrance, is known as the College Green, though it is not green anymore; it is now one of Dublin's busiest intersections. Traffic will be shut down while Clinton speaks; this is routinely done for big occasions, we are told.

The Lord Mayor will present Clinton a great honor here, conferring upon him the 'Freedom of the City' scroll, Dublin's highest civic honor. Previous honorees include U.S. presidents JFK and Ulysses S. Grant, native son George Bernard Shaw, global notables Pope John Paul II, Mother Teresa of Calcutta and Nelson Mandela. It was first given in 1876. Upon the death of an honoree, Dublin flags fly at half-mast.

IRISH P.M. MEETING -- The Celtic title for the Irish Prime Minister is 'TAOISEACH'...pronounced 'T-shock.' P.M. John Bruton will receive Clinton at a handsome complex known as 'Government Buildings' whose architectural style is known as Edwardian Baroque. They date from 1911 and were refurbished in 1991. A famous stained glass window over the main staircase was designed for the 1939 New York World's Fair, then reassembled here. The window, titled 'My Four Green Fields' by creator Evie Hone, depicts the four provinces of Ireland. A carpet that is an artwork in itself by Mary FitzGerald lines the staircase; its colors blend from yellow to aquamarine as it climbs the stairs. At the end of the second-floor corridor, Taoiseach Bruton's office features a portrait of an old Irish PM over a fireplace, the likely site of a photo op handshake with POTUS. They will hold a brief bilateral meeting here; tentative plans included Bruton presenting Clinton with a written lineage of the Cassidy Clan in Ireland, from which Clinton's mother descended. The meeting may expand to a larger group session down the hall in the main meeting room, the Sycamore Room. Two leaders to give statements and take questions to pool press outside front steps at foto op.

IRISH PARLIAMENT SPEECH -- Building named 'Leinster House,' built 1745, small but grand. Home of Irish parliament ('The Oireachtas.') Parliament consists of two bodies, the Dail (house of reps, 166 members currently) and the Seanad (senate, 60 members.) Upon arrival at driveway, Clinton will be ushered inside to a reception room featuring photos on walls including one of JFK speaking to Dail in 1963. From there he goes to rear of Dail to enter chamber. Must climb DOWN 18 steep, unevenly spaced steps, which the tour guide warned us can be quite tricky. POTUS is not to have a teleprompter during brief remarks, which are expected to repeat themes of earlier speeches.

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DUBLIN CASTLE — Site of reception with up to 276 guests. Fragment of original 13th Century Norman castle stands as Record Tower. Beside it is early 19th Century Gothic revival Chapel Royal, restored in 1989. Features fine plaster decoration, carved oak gallery fronts and fittings, beautiful paintings and richly embroidered tapestries and carpets. Complex modernized to host European Community conferences and other high state functions. Clinton will give brief toast remarks early.

RESTAURANTS. Abound in Dublin. Expect to pay \$15-\$25 Irish pounds for dinner most places. Pubs and pizza places cheaper. USIS has 3-page list. Select recommendations close by:

ANTERDORM. Seafood, Georgian House Hotel.
FITZERS. 24 Upper Baggot St. Lively, moderate price, continental.
ELEPHANT'S CASTLE. In Temple Bar nightlife zone. Fun, informal.
LA STAMPA. Poll: Best in Dublin. French, stylish, fun. Dawson St. 677.8611.
MEZZA LUNA. Trendy, moderate, close to Dublin Castle on Dame St.
GALLAGHER'S BOXTY HOUSE. Irish potato-based cuisine; boxty is potato pancake. Fun place. 20 Temple Bar. 677.2762.
BRAZEN HEAD. Old pub. Near Dub castle. Cheap, atmospheric.
CAFE EN SEINE. Stylish breakfast/cafe. Dawson St.
LA MERE ZOU. French/country cuisine. 22 St. Stephens Green. 661.6669.
PEACOCK ALLEY. Among best. Expensive. Baggot St. and Fitzwilliam.

SHOPPING. Very convenient to press hotel/filing center area. Centered on busy pedestrian mall along GRAFTON Street and side streets. Parallel DAWSON ST. and flanking NASSAU St. have lots of shops too, including House of Ireland, featuring wool sweaters, fine crystal, jewelry, etc. Note The Sweater Warehouse, a discount shop next door, too. Whole area filled with shops.

NIGHTLIFE: Wander thru Temple Bar zone, begins only two-three blox from Dublin Castle, between Dame St _ main drag beside castle _ and nearby river. Zone like a Georgetown/Left Bank/Soho area of alleys, nightclubs, young people, pubs, counter-culture. Note Bad Bob's, featuring cajun and country music. More home-grown Irish music: Mother Redcap's Tavern.

HELPFUL PHONE NUMBERS, DUBLIN --

LYNN L. CASSEL. USIS. US Embassy, Dublin. 668.8777
(Irish aide: Jeanne (Jen) McDonough (sp?). 668.9308.)
DANIEL MULHALL. PR head, Irish Dept. Foreign Affairs. 478.11.54.
or 478.08.22. ext.2279
CIIONA MANAHAN LESLIE. PR deputy, Irish Dept For Affrs. 478.35.22
or 478.08.22. ext2278.

SATURDAY DEC. 2, 1995.

8 a.m. Air Force One departs Dublin.
8:45 a.m. Air Force One arrives Kerry Int. Airport.
9:15 a.m. POTUS plays golf at fabled Ballybunion course. (See note.)
4:30-5:15 p.m. POTUS visits economic site, Limerick area. (See note.)
7-9:30 p.m. U.S. hosts farewell to Ireland dinner, Dromoland Castle. (See note.)
10:15 p.m. Air Force One departs Shannon Airport for Madrid.
TBA: Press charter departs Shannon for Madrid.
1:25 a.m. Air Force One arrives Madrid, Spain. No remarks.

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TBA: Press charter arrives Madrid; half-hour from airport to hotel.
RON: POTUS overnights at El Pardo Palace. (See note.)

FILING CENTER, LIMERICK: In City Hall, scenic spot on River Shannon. Plenty of space, phone lines, expect no power problems.

SHOPPING LIMERICK: Long day here with lots of empty time while POTUS golfs. Shopping opportunity! Prices tend to run below Dublin, though not always. Walk through parking lot, cross bridge, main shopping district is straight ahead up Patrick St.

Note especially "The Irish Handcraft Shop" on the right a couple blocks up, and opposite it "The Sweater Shop." Fine quality wools. "Todds" is the main department store. Lotsa shops on 3-4 blos of main drag and side streets.

More sedentary types might stop short of crossing the bridge and instead drop by "The Locke," a pub by the river, opposite the filing center, just across the road.

BALLYBUNION. Famous golf course. Its brochure: "With its spectacular range of sandhills sweeping down the golden shoreline of the Shannon Estuary, the land surrounding the small seaside township of Ballybunion offers the kind of terrain than many people have come to regard as the most natural in the world for the royal and ancient game of golf." Atlantic crashes just off fairways. Wind often whips through at 50 mph. Famous US pro Tom Watson said of this course: "I consider it a true test of golf." Deputy Irish P.M. Dick Spring, whose district surrounds this area, will join POTUS. Spring also is Minister of Foreign Affairs.

LIMERICK. To provide cover for golf day _ and to plug one trip theme of promoting U.S. investment in Ireland _ Clinton will stage a brief economic event at one of two sites. Probably at National Technological Park, a Clinton-style public-private partnership devoted to promoting jobs and export-led businesses. Founded in 1984 on 650 acres beside University of Limerick, the government's regional development agency (Shannon Development) and the university established an industrial park devoted to providing technological services to help develop private high-tech, high-wage, mostly small businesses. Now hosts some 80 businesses employing 2,100 people. U.S. firms present include Johnson & Johnson and AST Computer, (out of New Hampshire).

Alternate site: Analog Devices plant site, other side of Limerick. Most successful U.S. firm in Ireland. Supplies semiconductor technology to global customers. Been here since 1976; Boston-area based. Sales from Limerick plant in 1995 circa \$250 million. Employs 930 people. Successful showcase of U.S. investment abroad. Contact: John Horgan. Tel: 061.453.975

RECEPTION/and-or/DINNER/DROMOLAND CASTLE at Newmarket-on-Fergus, Ireland. Eight miles from Shannon Airport, castle dates from 16th Century. Today it is a five-star hotel with 57 spacious rooms. Golf course surrounds. Main ballroom looks like medieval banquet hall. Suits of armor, red carpeting, tapestries throughout. U.S. to host dinner here as a "thank you" to Ireland for successful, emotional visit. Expect up to 400 guests from throughout Irish Republic, as well as many Irish-Americans. Clinton will speak, more as toast than formal address, not planned as newsmaker.

RON: EL PARDO PALACE. POTUS and FLUTUS onite with top staff here on outskirts of Madrid. Too bad they get here so late and leave so early; magnificent digs, longtime home and office to Dictator Francisco Franco. Now

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museum and guest quarters for visiting heads of state. Filled with tapestries, paintings, artworks. First Couple's intended bed is standard king-size; alternate bedroom features small twin beds. Franco himself used twin beds in another room, now roped off but visible to tourists. Franco died Nov. 20, 1975 at age 84. His bedroom features green wallpaper with gold/white trophy cup-like symbols. Dressing room next door filled with closets full of his uniforms; closets now have glass-front doors. His nearby office features a large redwood desk with brass ornamentation, elaborate Spanish tapestries of medieval scenes covering the walls, royal red drapes and gold-framed mirrors. Furniture 19th Century imperial style. A large globe. A small portrait on wall of Queen Isabelle, painted by Juan of Flanders, is the palace's most valuable artwork.

PRESS HOTEL: Hotel Villa Magna, Madrid. Beautiful, modern, ritzy five-star Park Hyatt hotel in heart of Madrid, about one mile from the Prado Museum. Full service rooms. Reservations from US: 1.800.233.1234. (God knows when we arrive, probably 2:30 a.m. or later. But we can sleep in some; see Sunday schedule.)

FILING CENTER. Same place - Hotel Villa Magna. Plentiful space. Phones and power will be fine, AT&T's Ellis Kitchen assures. (See notes, p.1)

SUNDAY DEC. 1. MADRID.

8-11 a.m. POTUS huddles with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez at Moncloa Palace, the P.M.'s residence and working quarters. Then European Commission President Jacques Santer joins them; Spain chairs the European Union during the current six-month rotation.

11 a.m. Leaders sign "Trans-Atlantic Initiative," expected to promote trade and investment.

11-11:30 a.m. Joint press conference.

12 noon: POTUS may visit famed Prado Museum. (see note)

1-2 p.m. POTUS lunch with King Juan Carlos I either at Royal Palace (see note) or the royal family's residence, Zarzuela Palace, on fringe of town.

3 p.m. Wheels up Air Force One en route Andrews AFB.

5:05 p.m. EST (after six hour time-zone change) AF1 arrives Andrews AFB.

5:20 p.m. EST. Marine One arrives White House.

5:45 p.m. POTUS attends Kennedy Center Honors.

TBD - Press plane departure/arrival times. Best guess: expect to be at Andrews by 6-7 p.m. EST.

USEFUL Phone Number: David Monk and/or Brian E. Carlson, press, USIS, 341.577.4000

MONCLOA PALACE. Residence and working quarters of Spain's prime ministers, and the center of government. 30 minute bus ride from filing center. Also site of joint press conference.

PRADO MUSEUM. (Pronounced 'prah-doe'. One of world's greatest museums. Features masterworks from (Francisco de) Goya, (Diego) Velasquez and El Greco. Clinton will get foto op in here for pool.

ROYAL PALACE. Rivals Versailles for splendor. Bigger than Rayburn House Office Building. King Juan Carlos I uses it only for state occasions; otherwise now a museum. Built 1738-1764. POTUS and King to have foto op handshake in "Salida Official", the official chamber, rich in red decor with a ceiling painted with angels and such like the Sistine Chapel. Time

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permitting, they will lunch at a 10-seat table in a room featuring six massive gilt-edged mirrors, a huge portrait of Queen Isabel II, red silk or velvet wall coverings, lots of marble, stunning crystal chandeliers. Two big heavy silver candelabra and a silver bowl grace the wood table. If POTUS is lucky, he'll also tour the throne room, one of the most breathtakingly opulent places on the planet. Twin gold thrones atop four steps, flanked by four gold lions, each with a paw on a globe-like ball. Red/purple fabric on walls, drapes, deep multi-hued carpets, 12 huge gold-framed mirrors line walls, lavishly illustrated ceiling paintings with religious themes, angels, etc.

(Press advance report prepared by Bob Rankin, Knight-Ridder Newspapers.)

#30

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PAGE 17

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 13, 1995

November 13, 1995

Presidential Determination
No. _____

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Suspending Restrictions on U.S. Relations
with the Palestine Liberation Organization

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1994, part E of Title V, Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal years 1994 and 1995, Public Law 103-236, as amended, ("the Act"), I hereby:

(1) certify that it is in the national interest to suspend application of the following provisions of law until December 31, 1995:

- (A) Section 307 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2227), as it applies with respect to the Palestine Liberation Organization or entities associated with it;
- (B) Section 114 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (22 U.S.C. 287e note), as it applies with respect to the Palestine Liberation Organization or entities associated with it;
- (C) Section 1003 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. 2502); and
- (D) Section 37, Bretton Woods Agreement Act (22 U.S.C. 286w), as it applies to the granting to the Palestine Liberation Organization of observer status or other official status at any meeting sponsored by or associated with the International Monetary Fund.

(2) certify that the Palestine Liberation Organization continues to abide by the commitments described in Section 583(b)(4) of the Act.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 17, 1995

INTERVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT
BY
NHK TV OF JAPAN

The Roosevelt Room

12:30 P.M. EST

Q Thank you very much, Mr. President, for joining us. The Japanese people are greatly disappointed that you have suddenly canceled your visit to Japan. Was it really inevitable?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, it was inevitable. And let me begin by saying that I am greatly disappointed -- more disappointed perhaps than I can even convey to you and through you to the Japanese people -- to cancel this trip. My first overseas trip as President was to Japan. One of the first actions I took as President was to try to elevate the Asian Pacific Economic Council to a leaders meeting so that we could all work more closely together throughout Asia. And I have had many, many meetings and telephone calls with not only Prime Minister Murayama, but his predecessors. When I ran for President, I said the Japanese-American relationship was of supreme importance to the United States. And so I am very, very disappointed.

But I would ask the Japanese people to understand what is happening here. We are having a debate here, which will have great implications for the United States for decades to come. And our government is closed down for the first time in history for this length of time. This is unprecedented. So that if I were to leave the United States now, the American people, and particularly the employees of the federal government, would not understand how the President could leave the country while the government was shut down and when the Congress might be passing bills to me that I would either have to veto, disapprove, or to sign.

I will go to Japan as soon as I possibly can. I look forward to rescheduling this trip. And I can only ask the Japanese people to understand that this has nothing to do with Japan and America's relationship, and everything to do with the pressing emergency that I must now deal with.

Q Mr. President, we all know that you will always come back, even to Japan.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

Q But we would like to know exactly when you will be able to go there. January or --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know. We have begun to look over the calendar. And I have talked this morning with the Vice President. I called him on the airplane. He's on his way -- he's almost in Japan. And I talked with Ambassador Kantor this morning, who is in Japan now -- again, reaffirming my desire to come as quickly as possible.

As I'm sure you know, we're about to begin our Thanksgiving and Christmas season here, a major holiday time -- the major holiday time in the United States. And then next year we begin the Congress in early January and all the presidential primaries.

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But I will come as soon as I can. This is very, very important to me. And I want -- I have conveyed my deep regrets to Prime Minister Murayama, and I appreciate his understanding.

But I -- again, I want to say I hope the Japanese people will understand this is no expression of disrespect by me either to the government or the people of Japan. As a matter of fact, my wife and I had looked very much forward to being with the Emperor and Empress again in the Imperial Palace because we had such a wonderful time with them when they visited us and stayed here. So I'm anxious to have that experience, and I'm looking forward to it.

Q Any guesstimates as to when -- like spring?

THE PRESIDENT: I can't say. We're in the middle of this difficulty now, and we have to resolve -- see our way through it. And I'm looking at the calendar. I will set the date just as soon as I can. I will come as quickly as I can. But I want to make sure we have a good visit, and we have enough time to do it right. I think it's important when I do come that we have the time to do it right.

Q But you're going to get busier and busier next year.

THE PRESIDENT: Not necessarily. There will be certain down times in our schedule next year. And it doesn't matter, I will put some of my business aside to come to Japan. I would happily put some of my business aside. If it hadn't been for this unprecedented emergency, I would have put this aside.

Q Well, your cancellation is especially significant since the Okinawa incident by the three Marines and emotions are running high. And people are starting to question the most -- the linchpin of the U.S. security -- linchpin of the U.S.-Japan relations, which is the security treaty. How would you define the treaty after the Cold War, the importance of the treaty?

THE PRESIDENT: If I might, I'd like to first say something about the incident at Okinawa. On behalf of the American people, we want the Japanese people to know that we share their outrage and their pain. And I want to express my personal regret and outrage to the family, to the young woman, to all the people of Okinawa. This was -- it's a terrible thing. And every father in the world of a young daughter, including the President of the United States, was struck by the incident. The United States, obviously, has cooperated and supported the turning over of the people who were charged. We have tried to improve our procedures for cooperating in these criminal matters, and we will continue to do that. So I feel very strongly about this.

Now, however, I think that, notwithstanding this terrible incident and the end of the Cold War, we shouldn't minimize the importance of continuing this partnership. We've had 50 years of relative security in Asia because of the partnership that the United States and Japan have had for security. We still have an unresolved situation on the Korean Peninsula. North Korea has more than a million people under arms. We have an agreement, thanks to the cooperation of Japan and the United States, with China and Russia and others to dismantle North Korea's nuclear program. But it isn't finished yet. And there are many uncertainties in the future.

We also know we're going to have to deal with problems of proliferation of weapons of destruction, of terrorism, of organized crime. Both Japan and the United States have been victimized by terrorism recently. So there are still very compelling reasons for us to maintain our security partnership. We are

reviewing that. We want to clarify that in the form of a declaration.

As you know, we have established a high-level committee to review the specifics of our relationship with Japan, and particularly the problems in Okinawa. We want to show the people of Okinawa that we can continue to respond to the specific objections. But the need for a security partnership, I think, is still very, very strong. And I hope it will remain one of the real pillars of our relationship.

Q I think very few people suspect about the need of the continued security partnership between Japan and the United States. But many people think that since the treaty was written 35 years ago based on the conditions prevailing in the Far East then, maybe this is a time to review the entire system and check it and modify it if there is a need.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think -- I would say there are two things that I think we should do. First of all, we should make clear to the people of Japan and the United States and all the people in Asia who are affected by this what we believe the security, the common shared security interest and the common values we share are as we look toward the 21st century. Then I also believe that this group of people we have put together to work with your people on the specifics of the relationship within Japan and on Okinawa, that we should finish that and do this over the next -- do that over the next year, and look at whether there are further things we could do in our operating procedures to accommodate the people of Okinawa; look if there is something we can do in the size and the distribution of our forces on Okinawa; look at the size of the land we occupy and how we occupy it; and then consider whether maybe even we could transfer some of our forces elsewhere in Japan.

You know, there are all these things we need to look at in a very disciplined way. And I think that we will do that. But I don't believe we should, without great discipline and care, just revise a relationship that has plainly contributed to economic growth and political security and stability not only for Japan, but for the rest of Asia as well.

Q What do you think about the Governor of Okinawa, Mr. Ota? You used to be the Governor of Arkansas. I think he is presenting a good case that Okinawa people are having unfair burden by excessive concentration of U.S. bases.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I believe that his concerns have to be carefully considered. You know, we have -- for example, in the last few years, we've tried to change our training schedules, reducing the firing of live ammunition, for example, trying to be concerned about the impact of noise on the people of Okinawa. I think that we have to consider his concerns very carefully. And as I said, I think we have to look at what our options are. I think the United States should be open-minded about that. I think that we will discuss with the government of Japan what other options we might have within Japan for pursuing this relationship.

But his job as the Governor of Okinawa, like my job when I was a Governor, is to represent the real concerns of the people there who have a right to want to carry on their daily lives, to make the most of their own lives and to take care of their families. And we should be careful to listen to them and see whether or not we can resolve this. And I believe we can do better.

Q One more point I want to ask you, Mr. President, is the so-called free-ride argument in the United States. The asymmetry where the United States protects Japan, but Japan cannot fight for the United States constitutionally is the course of nation we chose

50 years ago under the guidance of the United States. And Japanese are, to be frank, quite proud of their peace constitution. Is the United States growing -- becoming dissatisfied with such Japanese course?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think so, for two reasons. First of all, the Japanese people have been willing to bear an appropriate level of cost for the location of our troops in Japan. And we cannot complain about that -- and have improved that cost ratio over the last couple of years. And the United States needs to recognize that. Secondly, Japan has become increasingly willing to assume other kinds of global responsibilities. You have been very forthright and strong in Cambodia. You have even committed to help in the reconstruction of Bosnia, a long way from home, and many, many other examples I could cite. So my view is that this is still a fair partnership for security matters. And barring some dramatic change of circumstances, we should try to modify the partnership to meet the demands of this time, not have a dramatic departure from it.

Q In that sense, Mr. President, do you think Japanese peaceful constitution is still viable for peace?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I believe it is because I believe that one of the things we ought to be trying to do is to get the rest of the world to move toward less armaments. You know, Japan is working with the United States, for example, and we hope we'll be able to persuade the rest of the world to join us in a comprehensive test ban treaty, nuclear test ban treaty, next year. We hope that we'll be able to do more together in the world to reduce the danger of chemical and biological weapons. We worked very hard just a few months ago, Japan and the United States, to get almost 180 countries to join the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. So our objective in the world should be to reduce the volume, the danger of arms, to reduce the millions of land mines that are in the ground in places that your people in Cambodia have been subject to, for example, not to try to have a massive arms buildup everywhere.

Q Going back to Okinawa, you sympathized with the burden of the Okinawan people having bases concentrated there. Would you bring a specific package, a concrete proposal, in reducing the bases, the U.S. bases there?

THE PRESIDENT: That depends on what the alternatives are. And that's why I think it -- for me, I should leave it to our negotiators. I have gotten -- I have put a high-level team in place -- Mr. Lord, Mr. Nye and others will be working on this. And I think that they need to see what the options are. I do not know enough to know what the alternative options are to make a specific proposal. All I can say is that I have followed very, very carefully here the specific concerns of the people of Okinawa. And I know what it's like for people to feel that they are being oppressed by those over whom they have no influence. And I don't want that to be the feeling of the people of Okinawa. I want this to be a partnership of which they can be proud as well. And, therefore, we're going to work very hard to, in total good faith, to try to resolve this.

Q Are you in agreement with Secretary Perry when he says that the number of 47,000 U.S. troops in Japan as a whole will not be reduced? Bases in Okinawa could be withdrawn, but they would have to go somewhere else in Japan -- is that your stance?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, my feeling is that that is the general consensus not only of the United States but of other nations as well, that we should -- that we would be sending the wrong signal at this time if we had a substantial reduction in our overall commitment, either in Japan or Korea; that this is the time for stability, for working toward reducing the possibility of any kind of war, any kind of exchange of missiles, any kind of military problem,

whatever. And that is what we're trying to do. We believe that there's a consensus among our allies to try to maintain a sense of stability. And we don't want to do anything that could send the wrong signal there.

Q Do you have a vision as to the post security -- post-Cold War security vision in Asia? So far it has mainly been characterized by bilateral relationship with Japan and the U.S., South Korea and the United States. Do you have a vision or a plan that would stabilize that part of the area?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, of course, I hope that we will have more and more cooperation with other countries which could lead us, eventually, to regional agreements like the regional trade relationship we're attempting to develop through APEC.

For example, we have had military-to-military contacts with China which we are now resuming. And while we still have some concerns, and we hope the Chinese will issue a white paper on defense and be very forthright about it, the truth is that the Chinese have put most of their emphasis into growing their economy, not growing their military. So we hope that we can see further progress there. There are many issues to be resolved there, as you know, and we saw some of them in the recent flare-up of tensions with Taiwan and the testing in that area. But my hope would be that by early in the next century we would see other countries coming forward to work with Japan and work with South Korea so we can broaden the responsibilities that we all share there.

Q So you can envision maybe a military exercise together with four or five different countries?

THE PRESIDENT: It could well happen. That's what we've tried to do in Europe. In Europe, if I could just draw a parallel, as long as nation states have existed on the continent of Europe, there's always some sort of political or military division. We are now trying to work with the Europeans to try to create a united Europe for the first time in history through something called the Partnership for Peace, among other things. But the Partnership for Peace is a NATO security partnership.

We've done military training with Russia. We just had, in Kansas, a Russian-United States military training exercise. We have had military exercises in Poland. We have all these countries working together to reinforce each others security, instead of planning to fight with each other. That's what I hope will happen throughout the world.

Q So I gather you have recognized that U.S.-Japan security treaty has become more important?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. I think it would be a great mistake to think it is less important. If you look at the economic power of Japan and the United States, at the fact that we are both great democracies, at the fact that our -- I believe -- I know this is not the prevailing opinion, perhaps, but I believe our relationship has grown much stronger in the last few years, just since I've been President because we are now more open about our differences and more steadfast in holding on to our strengths and the things we share. That is the way great democracies have to behave. And I think until we live in a very different world than we now live in, we should maintain our security relationship, as well as our economic partnership and our political commitment to democracy and freedom. The things go together and it's not time to change that.

Q If I may turn the topic a little bit more to economics. The small, tragic incident in Okinawa flared up into such a major diplomatic incident. Perhaps it is because for the past two

and half years while you have been in office, Japan and United States has been engaged in very severe trade negotiations that maybe -- concentration on the economy has brought adverse feelings among us.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you see, I believe that -- let's take it back to where we were. When I became President, the United States had just experienced the slowest job growth rate we'd had in four years, in the last four years -- since we had a Great Depression -- for 60 years. The feelings of resentment in the United States were building up over the enormous trade surplus Japan had in our dealings. And the feeling was that nothing ever happens.

So what I did was to launch a broad-based outreach to Japan to reaffirm the security relationship, to reaffirm our political partnership, to say that ultimately we needed a regional and a global approach to trade. So we had this world leaders meeting at APEC, and Japan and the United States helped to resolve the GATT World Trade Agreement so we'd have a global trading system. And we had an aggressive approach to our individual bilateral trade differences.

But look what's happened. Because of good faith efforts in Japan and the United States, we have conducted and completed an unprecedented 20 trade agreements. The Japanese trade surplus with the United States has gone down for five months in a row. We have a bid increase in our exports in the 20 areas where we have agreements, and overall. And the Japanese, at a time of economic difficulty for Japan, have gotten a wider choice of goods at lower cost. So I believe we are working toward a much stronger and more balanced partnerships.

Again, I would say, I would hope the people -- there is no American who ever would defend or be insensitive to what happened in Okinawa. We felt the same way about that the Japanese people did. And, again, I would say that's why I so much wanted to come now, to say these things directly to the people of Japan. But these trade difficulties should be seen in the context of our long-term partnership. And we are working through difficulties in the way that mature democracies must. So I see it as a plus, not a negative, over time. No one likes to read about conflict or hear about it on the evening news, but conflict is also a part of life -- that mature and disciplines people resolve their conflicts in a way that is consistent with their values and the long-term interests of their people. And I believe that's what we're doing.

Q I think you are right in saying that there have been many economic progresses, but there does seem times the level of inflammatory rhetoric has, unfortunately, gone up, partly because we lost a common enemy, partly because of our protracted trade imbalance. People are seeing that the "special relationship" -- quote and unquote -- does no longer exist between the two countries. In that case, we have to lower our mutual expectations. What are your comments?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that's very wrong, at least in the United States. It's my experience -- you know, we have a few politicians here who still engage in inflammatory rhetoric against Japan -- but not just Japan. If they -- anybody here who engages in inflammatory rhetoric against Japan is probably engaging in inflammatory rhetoric against a lot of other places, too --

Q That's right.

THE PRESIDENT: -- always trying to blame America's problems on someone else. What I tried to do was to preserve and strengthen this special relationship by setting up a system through Ambassador Kantor, who is in Japan today, to handle the trade

problems in a very disciplined way in the context of our overall partnership with Japan. It is a very special relationship.

We are still the world's two most powerful economies. We are still committed to democracy. We have this unusual, wonderful security partnership that has helped to keep war out of the lives of the people of Asia for the last 50 years. These are major, major important things. And we cannot abandon our special relationship until there are others who have as much commitment to the future of the world as we do, and who have the same ability we do to secure peace and prosperity. No one else can do that in the way America and Japan have. So to me, the relationship is more important than ever. And I hope it would not be abandoned just because the Cold War is over. We still have our affirmative responsibilities.

Q Well, we are very much gratified to hear your comments. But still, some people think that the major cause of imbalance is a rather microscopic savings investment imbalance, whereas too much political emphasis has been given to individual trade issues.

THE PRESIDENT: My own view is that they're both to blame. And if you look at what I have done since I've been President -- we had one of the highest deficits of all the large economies in the world when I became President -- trade deficits -- and a very low savings rate. We have now taken our deficit down to the point where, this year at least, it's the lowest of all the G-7 countries.

And we're committed to balancing the budget. Our debate here is over how to balance the budget, not whether. We are looking at ways to increase the savings rate. We are trying to increase our own productivity. And we know that we will never, ever have an overall balance of trade in the world until we have done something about our government deficit, done something about our savings and investment rate.

But we also know that's it's important that, insofar as possible, all countries move toward open, transparent trading systems and treat each other fairly. So to me, both things must be done. And I have tried to ask Japan or any other nation to do anything as an excuse for not having America do what we must do as well.

Q So would you like to concentrate next phase on structure issues like debt regulation with Japanese counterparts?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think as Japan goes through its deregulation program, prices will drop in Japan, and the quality of life for average Japanese families will go way up. It will also lead to the purchase of more American products, and that will create more good, high-wage jobs for Americans. But you ought to pursue these policies primarily because it's good for the Japanese people. Incidentally, it will help our people. But great nations must obviously look after the interests of their own people first.

At this point, your economy is so advanced and so powerful -- you even have Japanese countries now, if you will, outsourcing some of your manufacturing in other Asian countries that are still developing.

The reason for opening your economy and deregulating now is not to make me happy, although it will create a lot more American jobs and I want you to do it for that reason, but because it's also good for the Japanese people. The Japanese people have worked so hard for so many years and now, with these changes, you can bring the benefits of their hard work to them in the form of a better quality of life. That's why I think it should be done.

Q Another bad news that came from the United States to Japan recently was the fact that one of the Japanese commercial banks, Daiwa Bank, was ordered to stop their operations in the United States. Your view on that decision?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, because it's under active investigation here, under our system I can't really comment on it, except to say that I regret it very much. But it should not be taken as a signal that we do not welcome Japanese investment in our financial institutions or the establishment of Japanese financial operations here. You have a lot of other extremely successful operations in America -- the Mura Securities I just think of as one I could mention off the top of my head.

So we have to enforce our laws in the way we think is -- we are required to. And I can't comment on that specific case. But please do not believe we do not want your country to have the opportunity to send its people here to compete, because we do.

Q But in general, Japan has been suffering -- the Japanese Bank has been suffering with huge amounts of bad debt. Are you concerned about the Japanese economy, where it's going and what effect it might have in the global economy?

THE PRESIDENT: Obviously, we're concerned about the financial system problems that are reported here. But keep in mind, we went through a terrible situation here 10 years ago, where because of a lot of imprudent things that were done in many -- 10, 15 years ago, we had a collapse of our savings and loan sector. It cost a lot of money to fix it, but fundamentally, the American people were working hard and becoming more productive. And we got through it.

And I think that you'll -- I'm not familiar enough to know the details and what the options are, but this is something the Japanese people will have to address. But don't forget, fundamentally, you have this enormously powerful economy. You have a great technology base. You have an enormously competitive citizenry. The underlying health and power of the Japanese economy is great. So you'll just have to figure out what has to be done, and I'm sure the people will do it. And it won't permanently weaken the country.

All these problems -- I find that whether we have them or you have them or some other country has them, people will always have problems as long as we live on this planet. And the important thing is to address them quickly and in a disciplined way and so that the underlying strengths of the people involved can rise to the top.

Q May I tell you on a negative case, Japanese companies have had bad investment here in the states like yours in Whitewater -- I might be wrong --

THE PRESIDENT: If you invest money you might lose it -- that's the way the market system goes. (Laughter.)

Q And the result is that more Japanese companies are investing more into Asia. What would you like to think about that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think, partly that's quite understandable because in those rapidly growing countries which are near to you, if you put more investment in it is logical to assume that they will become better markets for your products. And a lot of those countries are close at hand and they have rapidly growing economies.

In our country, some of the Japanese investments which were, just like a lot of Americans, somewhat speculative in nature in certain areas, when the markets turned down a lot of money was lost. On the other hand, I think there will always be a healthy level of

Japanese investment in America because of the importance of the American market. And the long-term stable Japanese investments that are tied to production and to productivity are doing very well in this country, and I expect they will continue to do well.

And I might say, the American people have benefitted from that. We have learned a lot in our own efforts to improve the productivity of our people, especially in manufacturing, from the investments of Japanese companies in the United States and from watching how your companies operate and the relationships between management and labor, and the power given to the workers in the productive sector to grow the economy. So I think it will be quite good in the future.

Q Well, let me complement the question by asking you something more positive. As you say, the productivity in this country is going up. The basis of manufacturing industry has become robust. Consumer confidence is back. But what we are seeing is your phenomenal growth in export performance. Is the United States transforming itself from import-oriented country to an export-oriented country?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, I think what we want is a more balanced economy. That's what I work for. And you're right, it's working. We have the stock market at an all-time high in this country, the creation of small businesses at a record pace. And we have the lowest combined rates of unemployment and inflation we've had in 25 years, because we're following a balanced approach -- bring down the deficit, invest in technology and education, push for more exports, do it in a balanced way.

Our exports have increased in only three years by something like 35 percent to the world, and even more in Asia. So there, again, I would say the special relationship is important. Over half of America's exports go to Asia. Over three million American jobs are tied directly to the health and welfare of the Asian economies. And, again, that makes our partnership with Japan, from my point of view, even more important.

But if I could bring it back at home, that's one reason, unfortunately, I have to stay here now -- because what we have done is to follow a balanced approach; bring the deficit down, work to balance the budget, but keep investing in people and technology, and keep the power to promote America's business interest and the workers' interest around the world.

And so, if you look at the fight we're having here, I want the Japanese people to know we're not fighting about whether we should balance our budget and be more responsible so we don't take so much money out of the world's economy. We agree we must balance our budget. But I think what we have here is how to balance the budget is a debate between two different visions of the future for our own society. I want a society where we grow in strength together, and I believe the alternative proposal would have us growing apart.

I don't -- for example, I don't think we have to balance the budget by raising the medical costs of our poorest senior citizens. I don't think we have to balance the budget by depriving our younger people of the opportunity to be in Head Start programs. I think it's a mistake to say we have to balance the budget by reducing the number of college scholarships or raising the cost of university loans, or by cutting aid to disabled children and their families. These are matters really important to debate here. I know we don't have to do that to balance the budget, and I think that would be bad for our economy.

I believe the strength of the Japanese economy rests more than anything else in the disciplined pursuit over a long period

of time of a responsible investment policy, a responsible production policy, a responsible export policy, and the investment into people -- education, technology, and having all the people do well. That's what we have to do in the United States. That's the debate we're having here. That's why, in a way, the people of Japan are better off if I stay here now, because a strong Japan needs a strong America to be a good partner. We have to grow together.

Q Since you mentioned the importance of Asia for the United States I'd like to ask a question in relation to APEC. You convened a summit meeting two years ago in Seattle, and this year you're not present. Perhaps your leadership and credibility in Asia might diminish.

THE PRESIDENT: It might. And I had to think of that. But when the President of the United States takes the oath of office of the President he must first promise to be -- to deal with the responsibilities that the Constitution of our country imposes. If I were to leave now, I would be running away from decisions that I have to make here imposed on me by the oath that I swore to uphold.

I have already called not only Prime Minister Murayama, but President Kim of South Korea, President Soeharto of Indonesia. I'm trying to reach President Jiang Zemin now. I'm going to talk to as many of the APEC leaders personally as I can to apologize for not being there and to say the Vice President's going to be there, because we -- this APEC leaders partnership is very important to our country and very important to your country; because what we want is a growing Asia in the context of a global trade system and the agreement -- and I want to say one thing before we run out of time. Prime Minister Murayama and his government have done an excellent job in leading APEC this year. And the agreement that will be announced there to deal with comprehensive trade issues, to do it in a flexible way, to have regular reviews of how we're doing and moving toward an integrated economy, it's a very, very important agreement. And it proves that we need APEC.

And I hope that my one-time absence will not be interpreted by my colleagues and friends, the leaders of the other nations, as a loss of interest, because this is a big APEC meeting, thanks largely to the leadership of your government.

Q Mr. President, we have two great native Arkansans -- one is the President, the other one is General Douglas MacArthur. Both of them gave us great influence. What would you like to do to the Japanese?

THE PRESIDENT: I would like to do as President with regard to Japan, I would like to be known in the future as the President who created a partnership with Japan that took the world beyond the Cold War into the global village of the 21st century; that together we led the world to be a more peaceful and a more prosperous place where more people enjoyed freedom and could make the most of their own lives; and that this is something we did together. That because of our wealth and because of our vision and because of our values, that together we were the driving forces in making the global village of the 21st century the kind of place we would all be proud for our children to grow up in.

Q The year 2000 will presumably the last year in your reelected office. And your dreams about the 21st century -- short of the United States becoming world's policeman, how are you going to bring about the safer world?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, my dream for the 21st century is that people, nations will define their greatness not in terms of their military power, but in terms of the quality of life their people enjoy, their ability to preserve their -- our common natural

environment, and our ability to give every person the right to make the most of his or her own life -- that that's how we'll define our greatness.

My vision includes the ability of nation states to open up their systems enough to have a global trading system, but to still be strong enough to stamp out the organized forces of destruction; to stamp out those who would use terrorism and organized crime and drug trafficking to kill innocent people. That really is going to be our great challenge -- to take advantage of all these forces that are pulling the world together -- essentially, economics and culture -- pulling the world together, and to stamp out these forces that are threatening to tear of apart -- the forces of racial and religious and ethnic hatred -- what we're trying to deal with now in Bosnia, hoping to bring peace there; the forces of terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking. Those things are the great security challenges of the 21st century, along with the proliferation of weapons.

Those people that want to proliferate weapons -- we've got to do something about it. We can't -- when Japan went into Cambodia to try to help make the peace, there is something like 10 million land mines there. We have to do something about that.

But if we can deal with our differences -- our cultural, racial, ethnic differences -- and deal with the organized criminal and the terrorists, then I think the 21st century will be the greatest time in all of human history.

Q But, Mr. President, he meant you'll be reelected next year.

THE PRESIDENT: I hope he's right. (Laughter.) I let it pass, but I hope he's right. (Laughter.)

The main thing is that in a time of change you can't predict the future. And you can't predict what will be popular next month, much less next year. The important thing is for us to say, here's what we believe in, here's the future we're trying to achieve and the work to achieve it. And the elections will take care of themselves.

Q Finally, we are running out of time so I'd like to ask you if there's anything else that you left out to tell the Japanese public.

THE PRESIDENT: I just want to say that I have been coming to Japan for many years, first as a governor, then as President. I have enjoyed and been moved by every trip I have ever made there. Again, I personally regret that I cannot come now. But I'm doing the right thing for our country and for our relationships with Japan by staying here in this unprecedented moment. I will come as soon as I can.

But the important thing is that the Japanese people must know that our partnership with Japan is secure and must grow stronger. We owe it ourselves; we owe it the rest of the world. It is the right thing to do and I will do everything in my power to see that we achieve it.

Q Mr. President, we'd like to thank you very much for joining us.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Glad to see you.

Q Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

END

1:15 P.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 16, 1995

PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE PRESIDENT

The Oval Office

3:00 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon. Today the Congress is considering a bill I find objectionable because once again it requires acceptance of the congressional Republican budget as a condition of reopening the government.

Let me repeat: Holding the government, the federal employees and the millions of Americans who depend upon them hostage to the congressional Republican budget is not the way to do this work. And it won't work, because I will still veto any bill that requires crippling cuts in Medicare, weakens the environment, reduces educational opportunity or raises taxes on working families.

I have proposed a plan to balance the budget without undermining Medicare and Medicaid, education, the environment, or working families' incomes. If I were to sign their seven-year plan, in effect, I would be approving these cuts. I won't do that because I believe it would be bad for America.

We must balance the budget in a way that doesn't weaken our economy or violate our values, including providing the opportunity for Americans to make the most of their own lives, helping families to grow stronger and to stay together, strengthening our communities and our country.

Congress should act responsibly and pass a straightforward legislation to open the government and enable it to meet its financial obligations. They should do it right now. That's what Congresses in the past have done and that's what this Congress did last September.

The American people should not be held hostage anymore to the Republican budget priorities. So today I am sending Congress straightforward legislation that would reopen the government without delay and without enacting into law the Republican budget.

We have to get to work on this in a serious way. I will work -- I will work -- with Congress in good faith to balance the budget. But I want to do it in a way that's good for America. It is not the fault of the federal employees or the millions of Americans who depend upon them that Congress did not pass a budget for this fiscal year by October 1st, as required by its own laws. And it's time for the Republicans in Congress to stop punishing them for that.

This is a new experience for our country. Congress has never before shut the government down for an extended period of time. I'm determined to do what I can to reduce the damage to our people. I'm especially concerned that every day 28,000 people apply for Social Security benefits, 10,000 people seek to enroll in Medicare, 7,500 veterans make claims for benefits they are owed.

I asked the Social Security Administration and the Department of Veterans Affairs to examine their operations and see if there are necessary services that can lawfully be provided to the public. As a result of this request, this coming Monday the Social

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Security Administration and the VA will recall to work additional staff to process applications and claims. If the government shutdown continues to prevent action to accept applications for Medicare, Social Security, and veterans benefits made by seniors and veterans, this backlog would be so great that service to these citizens would not return to normal for months to come. Our elderly and veterans deserve better, and I believe we are permitted to do better under the law.

Finally, let me say again, let us reopen the budget -- the government. Let's reopen the government, and then get down to the business of balancing the budget in the right way.

Q Mr. President, the Speaker has complained about the treatment that he and the other Republican leaders received aboard Air Force One on the flight to and from Israel. Is there any reason that he was treated as shabbily as he says he was? And is that reason for him to put forward a tougher CR than would have normally been the case?

THE PRESIDENT: Let me, first of all, say, when, on short notice, the Speaker and Senator Dole, Senator Daschle and Leader Gephardt, two former Presidents, two former Secretaries of State and 40 members of Congress of both parties -- when all of them agreed to go to Israel to Prime Minister Rabin's funeral, I was very grateful; it was a good thing for Israel, for the Middle East peace process and for the United States. And I was deeply appreciative of that, and I told them that on the plane flight going to and from Israel repeatedly.

Now, as to your question about whether that is a reason, I don't know. But it seems to be in the atmosphere these days in Washington that we are connecting things together that don't properly belong together. I can tell you this: If it would get the government open, I'd be glad to tell him I'm sorry. But I was clear in expressing my gratitude to everyone for going. It was an arduous trip. It was hard on them. They did it on short notice, and I was very grateful. And I still think it was a very important thing that they did.

Q Mr. President, all of the numbers that you're arguing about from the OMB and the CBO in the out-years are just educated guesswork anyway, aren't they, and if so, would you agree to balancing the budget in seven years if some neutral arbitrator, someone with stature like the Fed Chairman, were able to mediate some agreed-on set of numbers?

THE PRESIDENT: First of all, I'm not going to make any agreements to do anything that would require me to agree to reductions in Medicare, Medicaid, funds to meet national standards in our schools or to provide Head Start for our children or scholarships and college loans to people who need them and make the most of their own lives, or to undermine the environment. It is clearly not necessary.

I would remind you that when I presented my 10-year balanced budget plan to Congress, which our own people say can now be achieved in nine years, Chairman Greenspan said it was a perfectly credible budget. And I would also remind you, as Senator Conrad pointed out today with his charts, that if you look at what we did in 1993, we have outstripped what the Congressional Budget Office said we would achieve in our five-year deficit reduction plan by well over \$100 billion.

So the methodology they are using is one no one accepts. And this is not one of those split-the-difference things. I split the difference between all the economic forecasts. I gave a very moderate and disciplined recommendation to the Congress based on the

experts. I did not cook the books. Our growth figure for this budget is what the Congress has grown for the last 25 years. I cannot believe that the Congress seriously believes that if we balance the budget in the right way our economy would grow more slowly in the next seven years than it has in the last 25 years. Why then would you estimate that?

Because that enables you to cut more. I do believe that there is a controlling element with an ideological bias toward cutting education and the environment and making as many cuts as possible in Medicaid and Medicare. But I think that's wrong.

And so I can tell you, I have proved something that they have not yet proved -- I have proved that we know how to balance the budget and grow the economy. It was our administration and the Democrats in the Congress that voted for the last deficit reduction plan that has given us the lowest deficit of any large economy in the world, the strongest economy in the world, and a growing economy. We have proved we know how to do it. I am not going to engage in any negotiations now that would possibly compromise the principles that I know are good for America.

Q Mr. President, Speaker Gingrich has contended now that seven years is the most effective time period to get a balanced budget. He says he bases that on intuition. What's your current time target -- you mentioned several different time targets over the weeks and months, and what do you base that estimate on?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, if you go back to all my comments, with the exception of a comment I made in 1992 on the Larry King Show which we clarified within I think two days, what I have said is how long it takes to balance the budget obviously depends upon the assumptions you use and the other elements of the budget -- how big will the tax cut be, for example. But I can tell you that we believe and we have said that we can implement the plan that I have put forward in nine years.

What I did -- the difference in the way we put our balanced budget together and the way they did is quite stark. That is we both had to have some estimate of how fast they thought the economy would grow and what we thought inflation and health programs would be. But they make it plain that they started with seven years and started with their \$245 billion tax cut, and then decided at a totally arbitrary way how much they had to take out of Medicare and Medicaid and these other programs.

That's not what we did. We said we have to balance the budget in a reasonable period of time; here's how much we think the economy will grow; now, how much can we cut -- how much can we slow the rate of medical inflation in these programs, what can we cut, how can we continue to cut these hundreds and hundreds of programs like we've been cutting for three years and still have the investments left we need in educational opportunity, in the environment, in technology and research, and in the health care programs. That's how we did it.

So we think we balanced the budget consistent with our values and our economic interests instead of the other way around. And, therefore -- and when I entered into these negotiations that's the way I'll discuss it. There is no magic timeline. You know, if we had three percent growth the budget would be balanced more quickly than any of us calculate.

So this is a -- to go back to the earlier question, it's important that the American people understand that this is a multiyear balanced budget plan. The budget is done on a yearly basis. This is a balanced budget plan. And the only thing I want to do is to have a plan that balances the budget consistent with our

values and our interests. And I don't think you can discuss one item in isolation with the others. It's not -- you can't talk about seven years in isolation from everything else, or -- so we put together our budget from the ground up in the right way. That's the way I'd like for these negotiations to proceed.

Q Mr. President, are you concerned that you lost 48 House Democrats on the vote last night, they voted with Republicans, putting Republicans within sort of spitting distance of being able to override your veto?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I would have been concerned if they made enough for a veto override. But to be fair to those House Democrats, they did -- their budget is much closer to mine than the Republican budget, except they don't permit any kind of tax cut at all for working families, for education and child rearing. And as you know, I would like to provide one.

But if you go back and look at what the House Democrats did, they have much lower Medicaid, Medicare, education and environmental restrictions cuts than the Republican budget, and they do it by having no tax cut at all and a reduction in the CPI. So what they thought was that they ought to say we can do it within these frameworks, and we did it before so we want to own up to the fact that we did it before.

But they have no intention, those House Democrats, except for maybe just a handful of them, of supporting the Republican budget. The argument I was making is that their vote would be misinterpreted as an endorsement of the Republican budget framework, which it manifestly was not. So I'm satisfied with the vote and how it came out.

Q So how do we get out of this mess? Where do we go from here?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I will keep working to find a way to open the government and permit the budget negotiation to continue. But the American people just need to know, the federal employees need to know that I believe I would be remiss in agreeing, in effect, to the Republican budget plan as a condition to reopening the government.

I have demonstrated I want to balance the budget. I have demonstrated I am committed to deficit reduction. We endured a withering array of criticism from the House Republicans from which they benefitted in '93 and '94 when they claimed we were going to bring on a recession. And we proved we could reduce the deficit and grow the economy. So I will deal with them in good faith. But I cannot agree to -- on the front end, to their budget framework when I know what it really means is big cuts in Medicare, Medicaid, educational opportunity and the environment. I can't do that.

Now, we will keep working with them in every way we know how, but I'm not going to be pushed into that position because -- someone has to stand up here for what's right for America instead of for this exercise of political power.

Q -- there's no room for any compromise on your part, that there's no flexibility? I mean, usually in negotiations --

THE PRESIDENT: No, there's -- I didn't say that. I didn't say that. There are many elements in this budget which are variable. What I did say was, and what I will say again, is that I don't propose to negotiate away 60 to 70 percent of the budget simply to get a continuing resolution to reopen the government. And that's what all this is about -- an attempt to get the President to negotiate away a majority of what could be the basis for compromise.

If I ask you to compromise with me, and then you say, I will compromise with you, but only if you give me 60 percent of what I want on the front end, then we sit down and we say, okay, let's split the difference; that's a good compromise -- you split the difference between 40 percent, you wind up with 80 percent, I wind up with 20. That's what this resolution is all about. And no one should be confused by it.

And if we did it, it would be bad for America. I will not do something I know is bad for our country. That is my responsibility, to try to make sure that all the interests of the country are furthered.

Q Do you have anything to say, sir, about the acquittal of Billy Dale?

THE PRESIDENT: I do. First of all, I think it's clear that there were some problems in the way the Travel Office was run, but there were also clearly some serious problems in the way it was handled by the White House. And all of you will remember we issued quite a self-critical report on how it was handled. And in light of that, I'm very sorry about what Mr. Dale had to go through, and I wish him well. And I hope that now he'll be able to get on with his life and put this behind him.

Q Will you offer him a job?

Q What about relations with Japan in the aftermath of your forcing yourself to cancel the visit to the APEC conference and the state visit to Tokyo?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I want to reschedule the trip and take it as soon as I can, because the Japanese-United States relationship is very important. We've had a big increase in our exports to Japan. We've negotiated 15 trade agreements with them, and in each one of these trade agreement areas we've had an even bigger increase in our exports. We're making progress in our economic relationship.

They are going through some tough times -- some of the things that we went through, frankly, back in the '80s -- with their financial system. We'd even be doing better because they'd be doing better. We've had some issues to deal with in our security relationship, but it's still fundamentally strong. And I have the greatest respect for the nation and for its people, and I think all of us know that a strong U.S.-Japan relationship is critical for the world as we move into the 21st century.

So I called Prime Minister Murayama; we had a very good talk. I have already talked to two of the other APEC leaders, President Kim of South Korea, and President Soeharto of Indonesia. I expect at least to talk to the President of China, perhaps some others before the meeting. The Vice President is going to the meeting, and then we'll have a bilateral meeting with Prime Minister Murayama. So we're determined to keep this relationship on track.

I assured him that my absence from Japan has nothing to do with our relationship or my importance -- the importance to which that I attach to it. So I think we'll be fine. But we need to -- when you say you're going to go visit your neighbor and you have to cancel the visit, you have to reschedule and show up. And I intend to do it.

Thank you.

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3:26 P.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 13, 1995

PRESS BRIEFING
BY MIKE MCCURRY

The Briefing Room

2:26 P.M. EST

MR. MCCURRY: Good afternoon, everyone. Let me start with an announcement concerning the President's very important trip to Japan for the meeting of the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation leaders summit and a very important state visit, bilateral visit, with the Japanese government.

First, as is obvious, the President has to tighten his schedule in order to take the very important work that he needs to do on this trip and fit it in to what will amount to a weekend trip to Japan. The President will depart 11:00 p.m. Friday evening from Andrews Air Force Base and will return Tuesday morning at approximately 2:00 a.m. to Andrews Air Force Base. So, in other words, very late Monday night.

That will allow him to participate fully in the APEC leaders meeting that will occur on Sunday. It will also allow him to accept the gracious invitation of the Emperor and Empress for a state visit to Japan and conduct important bilateral meetings with Prime Minister Murayama.

The United States appreciates the courtesy of the Emperor and Empress in allowing this schedule adjustment to occur. Obviously, we also appreciate the cooperation of the Japanese government and the Japanese people as we make these necessary adjustments to the President's schedule. The President is confident that this schedule will allow him to do the very important work of advancing U.S. economic interests as we participate in these important discussion with the other Asian economies, and as we deal at a very important point with the very important bilateral relationship we have with the government of Japan.

Q Do you revert to the --

Q Is that locked in now, or can you expand it back up -- can you expand it again if you get a deal, or is this locked in?

MR. MCCURRY: This is -- we are making all the adjustments necessary to follow this schedule, so this will be the schedule.

Q You mean even if you get a deal it will be the schedule?

MR. MCCURRY: There's nothing to indicate that that's going to happen in a time that would allow us to open the trip back up accordion style.

Q Let's just suppose that you don't get a deal --

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MR. MCCURRY: I'm not going to do a suppose. The schedule --

Q No, don't you expect that there is going to be a shutdown?

MR. MCCURRY: We're announcing a schedule, announcing the schedule as it's now announced.

Q Mike, how long will the state visit be then?

MR. MCCURRY: One day. It will be -- the President will fly from Osaka down to Tokyo on Sunday night. He will have sessions beginning at 9:00 a.m. in the morning Monday. He will conclude with a state dinner at the Imperial Palace at the end of the day on Monday and will depart for home at the conclusion of the state dinner.

Q How's his health?

Q In his remarks to the DLC, the President said something like he hopes to be able to make this trip to Ireland. Did he use that language because that trip could also be in some danger because of the government shutdown?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the President still is keeping to his planned schedule. It's impossible for us now to predict what will happen between now and the end of this month. It's a rather fluid situation, as you have gathered.

Q Is Mrs. Clinton going?

MR. MCCURRY: Mrs. Clinton does plan to attend, yes.

Q Since we're talking about scheduling, if the CR comes down here, and now it looks like they're going to vote about 5:30 p.m., what time do you think the President will take action on the --

MR. MCCURRY: He will exercise his veto as soon as he receives the measure from the Hill. As you know, final passage in Congress has very little to do with what time Congress actually sends the measure to the White House. We had final passage on the debt ceiling measure Friday that did not arrive here until Sunday. So it's impossible for us to predict to you now what time that measure will arrive from the Congress.

Q Will he do it in a public way this time again?

MR. MCCURRY: I expect that he's -- since you all know that he fully intends to veto this measure, we will issue a written statement setting forth the President's reasons for a veto if it occurs late in the evening as we all suspect it will.

Q Now that the Senate Republicans at least have agreed to freeze or drop the Medicare provision, will you -- was the President willing to meet with at least that half of Congress? That was your --

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not aware that -- you've got more information than I do. I'm not aware that the Senate has now dropped the Medicare premium increase. I've heard one or two members suggest that, but we don't have anything authoritative from the Republican leadership indicating that they are now dropping the Medicare premium increase from the continuing resolution.

Q What do you have from Domenici?

MR. MCCURRY: We have what we've seen him say on CNN.

Q -- conversations with Panetta.

Q Are you saying he hasn't talked to Panetta?

MR. MCCURRY: His conversations with Mr. Panetta -- the idea that he discussed is very much the same one that he's discussed publicly now on television.

Q So what's your reaction to it?

MR. MCCURRY: It's an interesting idea, but it's got nothing to do with resolving the current crisis. The President, as he's made clear, needs for them to drop the Medicare premium increase from the continuing resolution so that we can then get down to a serious discussion about what will be in a continuing resolution that's appropriate and acceptable to the President.

Q In other words --

Q Are you saying a freeze is not good enough?

MR. MCCURRY: A freeze has to -- a willingness on the part of Congress to drop the Medicare premium increase can open the way to further discussions. That's the most you can say at this point because the President has substantive objections to other aspects of the continuing, especially the level of funding cuts.

Q Can you explain what's wrong with a freeze? Explain what's wrong with the freeze.

MR. MCCURRY: Well, because the President prefers current law. Current law is very clear on what premium increases should be.

Q Mike, following up, when you say the objections to other aspects of the CR are the funding levels, plus assuming the Senate even takes up Mr. Domenici's proposal, which it isn't at all clear that it's been embraced by Senator Dole or the leadership, and they send him down a bill with 46-10 frozen in there or whatever, are you saying he could still veto because of the 60 percent funding level?

MR. MCCURRY: The President -- look, nothing has changed from the viewpoint of the White House. The President is willing to sit down with the bipartisan leadership of Congress to discuss how we are going to avert this crisis, a shutdown in our government, and the only condition he attaches to that is some measure of good faith on the part of the leadership by dropping the proposed Medicare premium increase that is in the current version of the continuing resolution. If they drop that, there is a basis upon which to have discussions about how we move forward from here, even though the President still has substantive objections to the continuing resolution now pending in the Senate.

Q He would leave the government closed and talk? Is that, in effect, what would happen?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, if there's no action by the Congress or if there's no action on a measure that the President signs, then the shutdown proceeds.

Q But, Mike, suppose they send him the thing with the Medicare premium dropped, would he sign that -- a CR with the Medicare premium dropped? Would he sign that?

MR. MCCURRY: The President has made it clear he would sign a clean extension, clean continuing resolution, one that follows the formula that was developed in September. I can tell you what the President has said he will sign. I can't speculate for you what the President will do on something hypothetical that we don't have any indication at all is the viewpoint of Congress. Is Congress going to pass any of these things that you are suggesting and send it to the President tonight? That's a different question. There's no indication that that's going to happen at this point.

Q Michael, there's nothing on this CR that they are looking at except Medicare and the funding level. The funding level is the CR. There are no other things on it. So the only issue if they drop Medicare is the 60 percent.

MR. MCCURRY: If they drop the Medicare premium increase, there's a basis then to have discussions about how we resolve the President's objections. The funding level is clearly our concern, and we want --

Q Is that also a basis for keeping the government open?

Q There's only one objection, it spends too little.

MR. MCCURRY: We would like the September formula which was again, remember, a neutral position that didn't favor either the congressional viewpoint -- it didn't favor the President's viewpoint. It was a neutral way for us to extend the amount of time available to Congress and the President to resolve their overall differences on the budget. That's what should happen. That's what needs to happen. They ought to do it sooner rather than later.

Q Are you saying then that if it comes down here with the 60-percent funding level, regardless of the Medicare provision, that's veto bait by itself?

MR. MCCURRY: The President is very concerned about the 60-percent funding level. He has made that clear repeatedly in the statements he's made in the last two days, and that just is an unacceptable continuing.

Q So that means a veto, correct?

MR. MCCURRY: It's unacceptable.

MR. MCCURRY: On the Medicare provision, obviously, the amount that the CR would raise it would be more or less detrimental to a family, depending on their needs. Would he accept some kind of means testing on what he describes as an increase?

MR. MCCURRY: Our view on that is well-known. Let's remember -- see, you're asking me now about issues that the President believes ought properly to be discussed in the context of a budget reconciliation measure. The whole point here is that none of these discussions ought to occur in the context of a continuing resolution that simply extends funding for government while Congress and the President resolve their differences on overall issues. That's the whole point of a stop-gap funding measure, like a continuing resolution, is to just sort of extend the length of time that the government is functioning, usually under neutral terms, while other larger issues are debated.

Q So he just wants Medicare out of it, period?

MR. MCCURRY: He wants no Medicare premium increase on this nation's elderly. He doesn't want them to do that back-door in

some continuing resolution. Medicare should not even -- changes in Medicare ought not to be addressed in this type of continuing resolution, the President believes.

Q Can you describe what contacts there have been between the Hill leadership and the White House today?

MR. MCCURRY: Between leadership we have been in close contact with the Democratic leadership in both the House and the Senate. I believe you all know that Chief of Staff Panetta had a conversation with Chairman Domenici earlier in the day.

Q Who made the call?

MR. MCCURRY: I don't really know. I know that they've touched base just to see where things are, and Mr. Panetta has had additional contacts with a variety of other members of Congress -- I don't believe of the Republican leadership, but it is all in an effort to just keep closely apprised as to what is developing on the Hill.

Q Do you have any reason to believe that there is any kind of offer coming from Republicans or the Senate Republicans --

MR. MCCURRY: We have heard nothing and seen nothing publicly reported that indicates that this discussion of a Medicare premium freeze is the position being advanced by the Republican congressional leadership.

Q And would the President still want Democrats to be at this meeting, or would he be willing to meet with the Republican leadership without them?

MR. MCCURRY: It's more and more clear now that there can only be a bipartisan solution to this current crisis; therefore, they will need bipartisan authorship of the eventual solution.

Q Mike, what lesson is the President trying to teach House Republicans?

MR. MCCURRY: What lesson? There's no lesson -- I mean, the lesson to be learned here is that there's a right way and a wrong way to run our government. And the right way is to come forward as the President did in June with a detailed proposal that would balance this budget and do so in a way that the President believes reflects the principles that he thinks are important to the American people. They would do business in a timely way and not do it in this type of crisis atmosphere.

Q Are you going to give us a list of people who would be staying on at work?

MR. MCCURRY: I can tell you a -- you mean here at the White House? I can tell you here at the White House, of the 430 full-time equivalents that we've got -- that includes about 30 detailees from other agencies -- roughly, 21 percent will be on board if we shut down tomorrow. That's approximately 90 individuals who would be excepted. They range from telephone operators who will be able to answer calls from the public, although a reduced number of telephone operators; to folks who will handle inquiries from the media, although in every case I think the size of staffing is being reduced; to those who are necessary to conduct any discussions that pertain to items under consideration on Capitol Hill; to a small number of people in the Oval Office retinue that will help the President take and place phone calls. That's the kind of staffing pattern that we're looking --

Q That number does not include security, correct?

MR. MCCURRY: That does not include Secret Service personnel which are responsible to the Department of Treasury. Roughly, 90 people, around 21 percent of the 430 full-timers.

Q Do you have anything on like chefs and gardeners and valets? Personal staff?

MR. MCCURRY: I know most of those -- a lot of those people are handled under other budgets. But a lot of them will be -- as you move through, for example, the management and administration side of the White House staff will be reduced to 16 from 51. Just about all areas are taking cuts of anywhere from 75 percent to two-thirds.

Q Do you send these people home, or can they work if they want to without pay? I mean, what is --

MR. MCCURRY: No, folks who are on salary cannot, by law, volunteer for the positions that they currently hold. So they have to go home.

Q What is the sanction if they do? What's the sanction if you work?

MR. MCCURRY: I don't know. You'd have to ask the Justice Department.

Q This 430 is the Executive Office of the President, that doesn't include OMB --

MR. MCCURRY: That doesn't include OMB or NSC, for example. NSC has got a lot of folks who are detailed here from the military; they're covered separately under the statute. So the NSC will be up and running. Those individuals that are critical to emergency, to security, to national preparedness obviously will be on duty, as is consistent with the briefing you got from Dr. Rivlin on Saturday.

Q I understand that you are one of the essential people and will work, but how does it --

MR. MCCURRY: I have never felt essential before in my life, but --

Q How does it feel to be essential and work and not get paid?

MR. MCCURRY: I think that keeping the public informed on what the President is doing in the midst of this crisis is rather important. And I think the public has a right to know, and so I'll be here.

Q Can you just clarify about the Panetta and Domenici conversation? You said you have no indication that this freeze proposal is what the Senate leadership is proposing. But did Domenici talk about it with Panetta, and what was Panetta's --

MR. MCCURRY: Senator Domenici had some ideas. I would prefer that you learn from him what those ideas are. But as I say, we have not heard anything that would indicate to us that the authoritative position of the Republican leadership in Congress is that they plan to drop the planned Medicare premium increase in favor of a freeze or in favor of current law.

Q As I understand your position from you, you're saying it's unacceptable to have the 60-percent level. The Clinton administration is willing to shut down the government because they want it to -- simply over spending, they just want to spend more?

MR. MCCURRY: The only -- the issues we are facing right now are proposed premium increase in Medicare, which is in the version of the continuing resolution that the Senate will vote on this afternoon, and a proposed level of funding that would represent a significant cutback in the ability of this administration to protect the environment, to protect the health and safety of the American people.

Q For 12 days? As I understand it, it's \$13 million, maybe, between theirs and yours, and it would cost several million to pay for this shutdown.

MR. MCCURRY: In the atmosphere we're in now, it's hard to know, once accepted, whether or not those levels become a benchmark for future continuing. For example, we're already talking about -- we're talking about continuing the current formula in the continuing resolution, which is only 90 percent funding. So where do you stop this? We believe the best way to do that is to continue --

Q Do you want 100 percent funding?

MR. MCCURRY: We would have preferred that in the original continuing, but we weren't able to negotiate that with the Congress. We ended up with 90 percent --

Q I thought you wanted to spend less anyway.

MR. MCCURRY: -- and as a concern here -- accept these lower levels, and then you de facto accomplish what the Republicans seem to want to accomplish, which is to effectively end the federal involvement in a lot of things that the President believes are necessary when it comes to protecting the American people.

Q Are you saying that 60 percent is unacceptable, but between 60 and 90 percent is negotiable?

MR. MCCURRY: Look, I don't want to get into what's unacceptable. I'll tell you what is acceptable, and the President's made it very clear. He want the continuing resolution adopted in September by the Congress extended so that we can then get down to resolving these larger budget issues, which are really at the heart of this debate. That's what's acceptable. I'm not going to speculate about what's unacceptable because what's unacceptable is the measure that is currently pending in the Senate, and the one that we expect to get tonight and the one that, clearly, the President will veto.

Q Senator Dole said yesterday that nobody wins if the government shuts down. Does the President share that sentiment of the Senator?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes.

Q Mike, you guys have been saying recently quite a lot that no deal is better than a bad deal. Aren't you setting up a situation where in a game of budget chicken you've decided not to blink at all and that no deal is actually better for the President?

MR. MCCURRY: No.

Q Has the White House taken any view on the legal viability of some of the debt management strategies that are on the way?

MR. MCCURRY: That's the province of the Secretary of the Treasury. He has to make a legal judgment at the time that he employs any extraordinary measures to avoid a default. But those are very tough decisions.

Q And have you analyzed --

MR. MCCURRY: Not to my knowledge has the Office of Legal Counsel examined that because we -- the Secretary of the Treasury has made very clear to the White House that he takes that legal responsibility very, very seriously and has to examine the legal facts at the time he would take any such action.

Now, the Treasury has now announced today that they are on the verge of having to do that. But I am confident, and the White House is confident, that the Secretary of the Treasury will have very carefully looked at the legal issues involved prior to making any actions like that. In any event, the Secretary of the Treasury said it's no way to run this country. He should not be in a position where he has to shuffle accounts in order to keep the full faith and credit of the United States government valid. And there's a much better way to do this business and it's to pass a clean debt ceiling extension such as the one the President recommended today when he, of necessity, had to veto the measure passed by Congress.

Q What happens after the veto? Will the President make any new steps to start negotiations once he --

MR. MCCURRY: As he did today in vetoing the debt ceiling measure, he sent right back to Congress exactly the measure that would be acceptable so we could avert this crisis. He will do that this evening as well. Upon vetoing this continuing resolution he'll send right back to them the type of continuing resolution that would allow this government to stay open to continue to provide services to the American people.

Q Have you picked a date on that?

MR. MCCURRY: I think it's going to be December 15th.

Q Mike, one of the things that the government can do in addition to the movement of money from other accounts to avert a shut down or, more to the point, a default, is to adjust the spend-out rate in a huge array of government accounts simply to slow the spending down and conserve funds. Has the administration started that process and if not, is it planning to?

MR. MCCURRY: Brit, because we are now in a new fiscal year with no legally-authorized appropriations except in two cases, I don't know what flexibility OMB has. I'd ask that you put that question into Larry Hoss at OMB and see.

Now, in the past, as we approached the end of the last fiscal year, the Director of OMB indicated to Cabinet agencies that they could not adjust their payout rates as a way of circumventing congressional intent or spending all the money in advance. So she gave very clear directive to agencies that they had to continue to do business according to their legal appropriation and authorization at the time.

Now that we're in a continuing environment I don't know how that is affected. I think that's all governed by the formula that exists in the continuing.

Q How late or you staying on tonight?

Q Just to follow that up, if I could. To your knowledge, over the previous months since the possibility of such a confrontation has been talked about and warned about, were any steps taken at the direction of OMB or the White House to try to conserve funds by adjusting the spend out rate?

MR. MCCURRY: I believe it's accurate to say the instructions were given to Cabinet agencies to follow the letter of the law when it came to matching their actions with congressional authorizations and appropriations. In other words, that they were required to follow the letter of the law as it was written by Congress.

Q That's a no, isn't it?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, I don't -- I'm telling you what the directive was that was sent by the OMB Director to the agencies. If there's been any practical impact of that, I'm sure the staff over there will be able to help you out.

Q Are you going to be on all night?

Q The debt ceiling alternative that you sent up to the Hill today, as I understand it, has enough sufficient spending whatever it's called --

MR. MCCURRY: Borrowing authority.

Q -- borrowing authority to take you until 1997, right, through the whole next political year?

MR. MCCURRY: Through 1996 and well into 1997, into the fall of 1997.

Q Should we take from that, that your preferred solution to all of this might be a continuing resolution and a borrowing authority that would take you through the election and to make the case that let's fight this as '96, not as in '95?

MR. MCCURRY: No, Ann, that would be an incorrect interpretation. We simply took the debt level that is currently in the House-passed and Senate-passed budget resolutions -- the congressional budget resolution calls for the \$5.5-trillion figure that we recommended today, so we actually got that figure from the Congress. It turns out to work out to, I guess, third quarter '97 in terms of how much borrowing authority would exist for the federal government.

Q Mike, if the shutdown is still in effect when the President leaves for Japan, how will he answer the inevitable criticism that with a government in crisis, he ought to stay in the United States and try and work it out?

MR. MCCURRY: The President will say, I'm not going to allow the crisis that we are in at that point to hold me hostage when it comes to fulfilling my constitutional duties as the Commander-In-Chief and as the person responsible for this nation's foreign policy. There are literally millions of jobs in our economy that depend on our exports to Asia. There are hundreds of thousands of American families that will wonder what we're going to do to make sure that we continue to remain active in leading the Asian economy.

In the case of our relationship with Japan, there are enormous security interests at stake and we are at a point in our

relationship where it's very important for this President to reaffirm our security alliance with Japan and to make clear at a time in which there is a growing chorus of isolationist voices in this Congress to rebut, that we will continue to exert leadership in the Asian region.

All of those things, I think, make it important for the President to make this journey. It's a trip that he would have liked to have kept the original schedule. He believes he can do the very important national security and economic business that he needs to do in the course of a schedule that's now been tightened. But this trip is in the interest of the American people, and the President has to make good his promise, as he swore in his oath of office, to protect and defend the American people.

Q Would you expect the Chief of Staff to stay behind to handle the budget matters, or would he designate the Vice President to do that?

Q And how would the whole trip affect the traveling?

MR. MCCURRY: We will, of necessity, adjust the delegation to include only those accepted individuals who are critical either to the trip or to the work that's being done at APEC, and there will be some significant adjustments to the delegation.

Q Well, who will the President leave behind or designate here to handle the negotiations with Congress in his absence?

MR. MCCURRY: He will be a phone call away, so that's not really an issue. If there is a need to have him in contact with the congressional leadership, he can do so at any point.

Q Mike, in his speech this morning, the President, in almost so many words, accused the Congress of perverting the Constitution and the correct balance of power. Why, given that all revenue measures are basically -- to the Congress and the Constitution does he feel that? What does he feel is perverted about their approach --

MR. MCCURRY: Because the President still, ultimately, through the veto in the Constitution, has the responsibility to protect the American people. And there is a clear attempt, by forcing the President to accept measures that are clearly unacceptable, to circumvent the effect of the veto. The basis of that argument is one that goes to the constitutional role that the veto plays in the balance of powers and the separation of powers enshrined in the Constitution.

Q Do you mean by that, Mike, that Congress should never include elements in a bill to make it more difficult for a president to veto them?

MR. MCCURRY: No, but --

Q Well, then why not these elements in this bill?

MR. MCCURRY: That's not the issue here. They are tampering with the full faith and credit of the United States government, which is a very risky thing to do under any circumstances, in a way to force the President to accept something that otherwise he would use his veto to stop. And the President is making the point that that is a clear attempt to tamper with the constitutional balance of powers.

Q Wait a minute. Tampering with the full faith and credit of the United States is one thing, isn't it, but what is

constitutionally wrong with -- I mean, I can see why -- the complaint about the full faith and credit of the --

MR. MCCURRY: Because the founders put the veto in the Constitution for a reason, so that the President could exercise his judgment in protecting the American people from measures coming from the Legislative Branch that he feels are unwarranted. This is -- by attaching unacceptable veto-oriented measures on to something that is necessary, that has to be done, which is essentially the debt ceiling, the Congress is making a very bold attempt to extend or to rejigger that balance of powers enshrined in the Constitution. That's the argument the President made.

Q Excuse me, let me follow up. Does it trouble the President that this has been done and enshrined and practiced for decades by Congresses under the Democrats?

MR. MCCURRY: Not once in our 200 years has the United States defaulted. And that's what we'll be on the verge of as a result of Congress's attempt to attach these types of measures to a debt ceiling measure.

Q We're about six hours away now from the end of the continuing resolution. Given that they're not even going to vote until 5:30 p.m., that the Domenici thing is seen by you guys as just a starting point, and that you're not even sure the leadership will accept it, is a shutdown now inevitable?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes. I personally feel that it's very hard to imagine any way, given the Senate's schedule for votes today, and given the fact there's been no authoritative communication from the Republican leadership that they wish to meet with the President on the terms the President has suggested, no conceivable way to me that they will meet the deadline by midnight tonight. We'll see where we are as we go into tomorrow.

As Dr. Rivlin briefed you, they clearly have the ability tomorrow to adjust their shutdown plans if there's something pending in Congress that looks like it might proceed to final passage. But there certainly is not much reason for anyone to have much hope of that at this point.

Q What has he done all day -- I mean, after the two speeches, this afternoon? Is he in contact at all, or is he talking to agency heads?

MR. MCCURRY: He's been discussing these measures with his senior staff here. He's been working through, obviously, some of the aspects of his foreign travels, as I've just mentioned. He has been getting briefed on the talks in Dayton, which had a very significant development over the weekend, as you know. And he has remained available to anyone who has got current intelligence on the thinking of Congress as we prepare for this moment of crisis.

Q Dole made a big show of saying the cell phone is on, why doesn't the President call me? Why doesn't he call? What's the harm in calling?

MR. MCCURRY: Jay, look, we have been abundantly clear what the basis of that conversation would be. They need to drop the Medicare premium increase and then the President is happy to talk to them and the other members of the bipartisan leadership about how we move on from there.

Q Couldn't he show he's bigger than them by calling?

MR. MCCURRY: The President is waiting to see whether this Congress is big enough to back off the very adamant posture they've taken about the measures they are now trying to force on this President and the American people. They've talked over and over again about how this is the most stunning, unprecedented, sweeping revolutionary change in the last 60 years. And the President thinks it's not a good idea to go back to the years of the Great Depression and try to mimic the federal government that existed at that time.

Q Mike, a couple of questions. One, can you give us two or three examples of fairly or relatively high-level people here in the White House who will be furloughed so we know where approximately the dividing line is?

MR. MCCURRY: One good example, Assistant to the President for Political Affairs Doug Sosnik will be a non-excepted individual tomorrow. (Laughter.) His view is there's not much that he's able to do at this point. The Press Secretary, we'd point out, that he has to function without any of his deputies tomorrow which, those of you who know them and know me will realize is a true handicap.

Q Will Mr. McLarty be working?

MR. MCCURRY: I don't know specifically whether he is excepted or not. The people who have been spared as the White House prepares for this are those that have to deal with necessary communications with Congress, our legislative affairs staff -- actually, that's probably not even accurate to say because about two-thirds of our legislative affairs staff will be furloughed tomorrow. A lot of our National Economic Council folks will be here because what this will do to the national economy and how we prepare for a possible default of the federal government is something the President needs urgent information about. So at that level, most of those folks will be on board.

Q Will the President's photographers, his camera crew, all those people who follow him around?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the good folks from WHCA, of course, are military, so that they are excepted by statute. The First Lady's staff has been cut by 75 percent. So, essentially, the pattern in most places is that office heads or department heads will be in place usually with one or two people to assist them for the functioning of their offices.

Q What about OMB, Mike -- OMB?

Q The other question I had --

MR. MCCURRY: OMB -- I haven't had a detailed account on the numbers there. Dr. Rivlin will be here, but you might want to check with Larry Hoss.

Q Is the Vice President told to stay in town?

Q What about Dave Leavy? (Laughter.)

MR. MCCURRY: David Leavy, I am happy to report, is an excepted individual, according to the State Department. (Laughter.)

Q Does the President know that?

MR. MCCURRY: The reasons therefore you might inquire at the State Department because I'm at a loss to give them. (Laughter.)

Q Poor David.

Q -- getting back to your earlier --

MR. MCCURRY: I can't hear a word you're saying.

Q Getting back to your earlier point that you want to continue a neutral CR like the one you negotiated in September, but we're now well into the new fiscal year. And with the passage of time, the 90 percent obviously becomes tilted more in your favor and against the Republicans. Are you saying that while you reject the 60 percent, you absolutely want the 90 and don't recognize that the passage of time --

MR. MCCURRY: I think I've answered that already as best I can.

Q Just by way of a bit of tick-tock, who is among the senior advisers the President is meeting with today on this subject? And is the second veto speech or message already written?

MR. MCCURRY: The draft of the second veto message is complete, but it will be adjusted according to any final action or any changes, amendments, considered by the Senate late today. The President has been meeting with the Chief of Staff, the two Deputy Chiefs of Staff, with other senior advisors on the White House staff as they wrestle with the consequences here.

Q Is Dick Morris here?

MR. MCCURRY: Not that I'm aware of, no. I haven't seen him.

Q What's the President and your plan for waiting this out?

MR. MCCURRY: Who plays Monday Night Football tonight?

Q Will you be here all night?

Q Mike, can I ask a question? On the APEC part of the trip, I could understand that he can't reschedule that because all of these Asian leaders are going to be there already. But on the state visit to Japan part, wouldn't the Japanese understand an economic crisis, and wouldn't they rather have a full-scale state visit than some sort of slipshod, 12-hour state visit? (Laughter.)

MR. MCCURRY: No, and that is not an accurate reflection of their views. I believe if you contact the embassy, they will indicate that the government of Japan is fully sympathetic with the position the President finds them in. They understand the domestic environment in which the President is wrestling with these issues. And as I said earlier, the United States government extends a great deal of gratitude to the government of Japan for being so cooperative in working out these arrangements.

We are able to get the business we need to get done completed, and it is at a moment in which there are very, very important issue within the bilateral relationship that need to be discussed -- the status of our economic and trade issues, following on the work that they will do at the APEC leaders meeting; the status of our security alliance, which, again, enormous work and preparation has gone into this bilateral summit.

As you know, Dr. Perry was just in Japan recently to prepare some of these discussions. There has been extensive prep work done at a variety of diplomatic levels in exchange for the meetings between Prime Minister Murayama and the President. And

then, in addition to that, we increasingly, with the Japanese government, have a whole host of other global issues that we discuss, from the Middle East peace process to environmental protection, to a full range of things that I fully expect will be on the bilateral agenda.

Q Thank you, Mike. Good job.

Q That's how you're going to work on this budget deal

--

Q He'll talk to the Republicans.

Q Are you staying here until midnight?

Q That's the question -- logistically, what are you going to do?

MR. MCCURRY: No, I see no reason to do that. I mean, the President is going to veto the continuing resolution. The veto and statement will be available to you. If there is any major change in what we believe is going to happen --

Q How is it going to be available?

Q Are you going to do a call-out or --

MR. MCCURRY: The mystery of that science is left to those who, as of tomorrow, will no longer be here to serve you. (Laughter.)

Q That's why we want to know tonight.

Q Has the President received a letter from Dole and Gingrich regarding Bosnia -- troop deployments in Bosnia? And does he agree with their conclusion that the support in Congress is virtually nil?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not aware of any letter. I'll have to check.

Q When the President this morning said he was willing to fight for a fair budget basically for as long as it takes, even meaning months, does that mean he's willing to have this budget reconciliation process drag on through next year if need be?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the President's made it very clear what he's fighting for and the type of budget he is fighting for, and if it takes all the way through next year to achieve that, that will be the result. The President has made it more than clear he's willing to stake his presidency on this type of fight rather than accept something he thinks is just wrong for the American people.

Q And rather than just accept solely a four-year CR extension and no budget --

MR. MCCURRY: We are not at that point yet.

Yes, let's wrap up pretty soon.

Q In 1991, President Bush delayed a trip to Japan for political reasons. It seems to be -- what's often stated as the most important bilateral relationship in the world -- a state visit again as being affected by what seems to be political gamesmanship. What would you say to those in the Japanese public who perceive that this relationship is victimized quite often by political gamesmanship here in the Capital?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the measure of the seriousness of this relationship is the fact the President, in the midst of what the Japanese people understand is a very delicate and critical moment in our domestic discussions, the President is nonetheless willing to go for these very important meetings in Osaka and Tokyo. Every government has to contend with domestic dynamics that affect sometimes the conduct of its foreign policy, and we believe the cooperation we've received from the government, the graciousness of the Emperor and the Empress and the willingness of the people of Japan to greet the President with a great deal of an open-hearted attitude will reflect very well both on the bilateral relationship and the work that needs to be done. There seems to be a great deal of understanding about the situation the President is in.

Q Mike, did the President call Murayama himself personally to express his --

MR. MCCURRY: I do not know the answer to that, but someone from the NSC can let you know. We have had good cooperation with the government of Japan in making the adjustments to the President's schedule as I indicated.

Q Do you know if the military personnel who is going to have to work will get paid, or will they also for sure miss paychecks? I thought it was a murky area.

MR. MCCURRY: I don't know. I would ask you that ask at the Pentagon. I don't know whether that covers -- I know excepted individuals here work, they are not paid. They do have then a claim for any restitution of funding once that happens.

Q If there's agreement in Dayton before the end of the week, will the President stop there on his way to Japan?

MR. MCCURRY: I wouldn't want to speculate on that. In any event, those who are serving as spokespeople for the three delegations and the Contact Group and the European Union are in a better position to answer that type of question.

Q Are they excepted staff?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes, they have been specifically excepted on the State Department's plan so that the conduct of the Bosnia talks can continue.

Q Just to get something straight, the President himself has called over the long-term for \$128 billion of cuts in Medicare. Is he willing to look at the reductions of premiums or what have you, and just doesn't want them in the CR?

MR. MCCURRY: No, no. If you go back, one advantage of the proposal the President put forward in June, as you remember, is that we were able to achieve the savings necessary in Medicare to extend the solvency of the Medicare Trust Fund without raising premiums. Now, importantly, the congressional majority's plan on Medicare and the President's 10-year balanced budget proposal in June extend the solvency of the Medicare Trust Fund exactly the same amount of time. But we do so without increases in premiums. They need the revenue from the increases in premium in order to offset the tax cut, which is one of the large issues that's at work here in this budget controversy.

Q Mike, before you said 21 percent of the White House staff will be on board. The First Lady's staff has been cut 75 percent. Are you suggesting her staff has been cut less than the overall White House staff?

Q No, more.

MR. MCCURRY: No, she's got -- about a quarter of her folks will be around and -- in different parts of the White House, the numbers work out differently.

Q Mike, also, can you give us some specifics -- back to the question before -- are any of the White House chefs, are any of the gardeners, are any of the valets being furloughed?

MR. MCCURRY: Those folks -- I don't know specifically about those folks. I told you what the administrative and management cuts are, 51 to 16. We'll try to take that question and see what the effect is on the facilities crew here at the White House.

Q Two housekeeping. Do you expect to brief roughly at the usual time tomorrow? Do you have any idea?

MR. MCCURRY: Sure. Roughly the same time.

Q Also, it's my understanding, both USDA and DOE stay open completely because they've got their funding.

MR. MCCURRY: Well, USDA is now covered under our regular appropriations bill. So they have a different situation. The Pentagon, in a continuing situation has -- they, by statute, I believe, have different requirements related to the national security and military preparedness. The Pentagon has been very good and has done a full brief on how their personnel are affected.

Q Mike, the Senate chaplain today offered prayer, calling for Divine intervention in settling this dispute. Do you think it will do any good?

MR. MCCURRY: I think that at serious moments like that, a little prayer is always a pretty good idea.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

3:05 P.M. EST

#135-11/13

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 13, 1995

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.J. 115, the Second Continuing Resolution for fiscal year 1996.

This legislation would raise Medicare premiums on senior citizens, and deeply cut education and environmental protection, as the cost for keeping the government running. Those are conditions that are not necessary to meet my goal of balancing the budget.

If I signed my name to this bill now, millions of elderly couples all across this country would be forced to sign away \$264 more in Medicare premiums next year, premium hikes that are not necessary to balance the budget. If America must close down access to quality education, a clean environment and affordable health care for our seniors, in order to keep the government open, then that price is too high.

We don't need these cuts to balance the budget. And we do not need big cuts in education and the environment to balance the budget. I have proposed a balanced budget without these cuts.

I will continue to fight for my principles: a balanced budget that does not undermine Medicare, education or the environment, and that does not raise taxes on working families. I will not take steps that I believe will weaken our nation, harm our people and limit our future as the cost of temporarily keeping the government open.

I continue to be hopeful that we can find common ground on balancing the budget. With this veto, it is now up to the Congress to take the reasonable and responsible course. They can still avoid a government shutdown.

Congress still has the opportunity to pass clean continuing resolution and debt ceiling bills. These straightforward measures would allow the United States government to keep functioning and meet its obligations, without attempting to force the acceptance of Republican budget priorities.

Indeed, when Congress did not pass the 13 appropriations bills to fund the government for fiscal year 1996 by September 30, we agreed on a fair continuing resolution that kept the Government operating and established a level playing field while Congress completed its work.

Now, more than six weeks later, Congress still has sent me only three bills that I have been able to sign. Indeed, I am pleased to be signing the Energy and Water bill today. This bill is the result of a cooperative effort between my Administration and the Congress. It shows that when we work together, we can produce good legislation.

We can have a fair and open debate about the best way to balance the budget. America can balance the budget without extreme cuts in Medicare, Medicaid, education or the environment -- and that is what we must do.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 13, 1995.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 13, 1995

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today I have signed into law H.R. 1905, the "Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1996."

I urge the Congress to complete action on the remaining regular FY 1996 appropriations bills and to send them to me in an acceptable form. Last year, the Congress had sent -- and I had signed -- all 13 appropriations bills by September 30th. Regrettably, this is only the third bill that I have been able to sign for this fiscal year.

The Act provides \$19.3 billion in budgetary resources for programs of the Department of Energy, portions of the Departments of Interior and Defense, the Army Corps of Engineers, and several smaller agencies. While the bill does not fully fund my budget requests in a number of programs, the bill provides important funding for many major programs in these agencies.

The bill supports the Administration's proposal to reinvent the Department of Energy to improve the way it serves the American people. The bill provides \$6.1 billion for a critical environmental mission to continue working cooperatively with States and all other interested stakeholders to clean up the Department's former weapons production facilities. The bill also fully funds my request for the Department of Energy's Stockpile Stewardship and Management program, assuring the safety and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile without nuclear testing. In addition, the bill provides full funding for one of my key science initiatives to enhance the operation and availability of the Department of Energy's science facilities, giving more researchers access to these facilities to conduct more basic and applied research. This is a modest investment that will leverage a significant return from the scientific community.

The enrolled bill provides \$4.0 billion for water resources programs at the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation -- 98 percent of the amount I requested. At the same time, the Congress added 14 unrequested Corps of Engineers new start construction projects that will require over \$1.1 billion in total Federal funds to complete, potentially causing delays in ongoing projects. I look forward to maintaining a dialogue with the Congress to formulate a mutually acceptable reinvention strategy for the Corps of Engineers.

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(OVER)

I am particularly pleased that the Congress satisfactorily resolved sensitive language issues that the Administration was concerned about, including some cases in which language contained in earlier versions of the bill would have overridden environmental laws.

Again, I urge the Congress to meet its responsibilities by sending me the remaining regular FY 1996 appropriations bills in acceptable form.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 13, 1995.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 13, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN CONFERENCE CALL WITH
HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND SENIOR CITIZENS ROUNDTABLE
FROM LAWRENCE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

12:50 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: I want to thank you for joining me on the conference call to talk about the proposed Medicare and Medicaid cuts in the congressional budget. And I want to apologize for not coming to Lawrence Memorial today, but I know you understand why I couldn't come.

Let me just begin by emphasizing again, the answer is not -- excuse me -- the question here in Washington we're debating is not whether we will balance the budget, but how. I've been working for three years to eliminate this deficit, and we've gone from having one of the largest deficits in the world to the point now where our budget deficit today is the smallest of any industrialized nation in the world as a percentage of our income, except for Norway; every other country has a higher deficit.

So I want to finish the job. But it seems to me clear that if you look at how the American economy is doing and if you look at how we're beginning to come to grips with some of our most serious social problems, under the system we're now operating under, it would be a great mistake to have a dramatic departure that would eliminate the deficit by undermining our values and our interests, including our obligations to our parents and our children in the area of health care.

So I want to balance the budget. I want to strengthen the Medicare Trust Fund. But I don't want to destroy Medicare or Medicaid. And that's what I want to emphasize today. I believe that the proposed congressional budget, with \$440 billion in reductions in Medicare and Medicaid over the next seven years, would have quite harmful consequences. Eight million Americans could lose their Medicaid coverage. People on Medicare will be forced to pay more whether they can afford it or not. And the people who choose to stay in the Medicare program may have a program that doesn't meet their fundamental needs.

And, of course, I'm very worried about what's going to happen to hospitals and nursing homes, teaching hospitals, children's hospitals. These are the concerns that I have. And what I wanted to do today in person with you we'll now have to do over the telephone, but I want to just give all of you the chance to just specifically talk about, from your personal experience, what do you think is likely to happen here. And we'll start with our host, Charles Johnson. And let me again apologize for not being there with you. But I appreciate you taking this call and I'd like for you to go first and comment.

Q Well, thank you very much, Mr. President. I appreciate that, and needless to say, we were very disappointed that you weren't coming, but we certainly understand.

THE PRESIDENT: Give me a rain check.

MORE

Q I hope you look at it that way. Sure. Thank you.

Well, thanks for letting me go first. And I would just say on behalf of Lawrence Memorial Hospital, as well as our Massachusetts Hospital Association, I want to thank you for your continued leadership on health care issues in general, and particularly, these -- current proposal, which is you just outlined, will affect Medicare and Medicaid in a big way.

I'd like to also just recognize the good work of Senator Kennedy, Senator Kerry, as well as Congressman Markey, who have been good friends of this hospital and share your concerns and our concerns.

Medicare has been a lifeline for thousands of seniors who have received care at our hospital here in Medford. And to think that it's going to be impaired in any way is kind of difficult to think about. We understand, as you said, Medicare may need some change and that spending probably needs to be reduced in order to preserve this vital program for our seniors. I hope to live long enough myself to take advantage of it. We have looked at these proposals now before Congress and really feel the proposed cuts are too fast and too deep and would really harm the quality of care that we provide our community.

We understand the proposed cuts would result in the loss of about \$3 billion to Massachusetts hospitals alone over the seven-year period. At our hospital, Lawrence Memorial, here in Medford, where two-thirds of our patients are Medicare patients, we would -- we estimate we would lose up to \$17 million over this seven years.

If this occurs, we think our efforts to develop a comprehensive, cost-effective system of care, including long-term care and home care, as well as acute in-patient care will be seriously jeopardized. Our hospital is the largest employer in our community, and these reductions would also have serious impacts on our local economy. Most important of all, our seniors, we believe, would have less services available.

We're certainly committed to working with you and our congressional delegation to bring some real reform to Medicare and Medicaid that protects seniors, and hopefully will continue the legacy of the quality of care that we all hold so dear.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, thank you, sir. I just wanted to emphasize a couple of things, since you said what you did, that the medical community, the health care community in America has recognized that we can't go on for another 10 years with the costs of Medicare and Medicaid going up as much as they have in the previous 10 years.

On the other hand, as you know better than anyone, there are changes now occurring every day which are bringing the inflation rate down. Last year, for the first time in a decade, private insurance premiums went up less than the rate of inflation. And if, together, we can continue to manage these changes in a responsible way, then the inflation in health care costs will come down, but they will come down as people in the health care sector of our economy learn to cope and to find other options for dealing with these problems so that we won't say, well, we're going to cut an arbitrary amount of money and we don't care about the consequences.

That's what our plan is focused on. It's focused on giving people more choices, more options, including giving hospitals and doctors the options to do more participation in managed care options. But I also think we have to leave these seniors with a good, vital, vibrant Medicare program that operates in the way the

present one does. After all, it has lower administrative costs than any private insurance plan, and the inflation per Medicare recipient has not gone up more than the general rate of inflation and health care.

So I think we need to give you the chance to keep dealing with and implementing the changes that we've got. We need to give you some more options. But I think you've made it clear that, just to pick an arbitrary number like this without any knowledge that it can be reached is a hazardous undertaking.

Mr. Hall, perhaps you'd like to comment. I know that you live in a state like my home state that has an awful lot of people in small towns and rural areas, and I can tell you from 15 years of experience I know what a hard time real hospitals had just staying open in the '80s and meeting all of the needs of their people, and I know what kinds of changes you must have already undertaken. But perhaps you could talk a little about the impact of Medicare and Medicaid on your hospital.

Q Well, thank you, Mr. President. I'd be pleased to. We are a rural hospital, as you said, and probably fairly typical of many rural hospitals around the country. We provide physician services, hospital services and long-term care services to approximately 65,000 people who live in 26 different small communities, which includes the capital of Montpelier, which is only about 8,000 people in itself.

About 60 percent of our patients are Medicare/Medicaid, and about five percent are charity or are otherwise unable to pay, so when Medicare and Medicaid, which currently pay about 75 percent of our actual costs, carry that big a percentage of our population, we make up the shortfall by shifting the costs to about 35 percent of the patients who are insured.

Over the past two years, we've found ourselves employing 80 percent of the obstetricians and pediatricians in our community, as well as 25 percent of the family practitioners and internists, and we've found ourselves doing this because those physician practices develop such a high percentage of Medicare and Medicaid patients that they couldn't succeed on their own in the hospital, in part at the request of the states, stepped in to ensure that women and children and the poor and the elderly in our county could continue to have access to physicians.

We have, in our hospital, one of the strongest balance sheets and operating statements of any rural hospital in the state. But we project that if the cuts proposed by Congress are implemented, we will need to drastically change the way we serve our community. And if we don't, we will violate our master bond indenture in two years and we will be out of business in five or six years.

We know that it is necessary to significantly slow the rate of increase in Medicare spending, but in rural communities such as ours, the infrastructure is just not in place yet to move patients -- or populations -- to managed care. And if the changes contemplated by Congress were implemented, I don't think the infrastructure would ever be build.

So, with the current proposal, our options would be to increase the cost shift to patients who are insured and reduce services to those whose health care is subsidized by the cost shift, and that's elderly, low-income women and children.

So I think it's really important to work to decrease the reductions in Medicare payments to hospitals and also to reduce the impact on individual Medicare enrollees so that there's fairness in

the reductions, and there's fairness in the impact on the people that we serve.

And, finally, I'd like to add that the entire Vermont congressional delegation, that is, Senator Jeffords and Senator Leahy, and Congressman Sanders, are also sharing your concerns and our concerns and they are also supportive of that direction.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. You've made a very important point that I want to emphasize because I think it's been lost in this debate a little bit over the understandable concentration of what's in the federal budget, and that is that if we move too far too fast, and we put a lot of these hospitals at risk, one of two things is going to happen. Since there are plainly limits to how much more money can be taken out of the Medicare and Medicaid population, either the hospitals won't have the money they need to stay open and they'll close, which will cause a lot of disruption and a cost to our society far greater than any benefit to these cuts, or you will have to cost shift on to people with private insurance, which will aggravate a problem that already exists where a lot of private employers and their employees are paying more than they should today.

And if that happens, in the end that's a defeating strategy, too, because as I'm sure you know, we have a million Americans a year in working families who are losing their health insurance because their employers can't afford to maintain it. Now that have inflation coming down in private health insurance premiums and we've got -- we're trying to steer more and more of the smaller employees into big buying pools so they can buy competitive insurance at competitive rates, it would be a terrible mistake to do something that we know will accelerate the number of Americans losing their health insurance.

This is the only advanced country in the world where more people are losing their health insurance every year, and there are a smaller percentage of people who are non-seniors, that is, who don't have Medicare; smaller percentage of people with health insurance today than there were 10 years ago. And I really appreciate your saying that because that's an important thing that we've lost too much. This is not just something that will affect the senior population or the poor. It will affect the middle class who have health insurance for the very reason you said. And I appreciate that.

I'd like to go on now to Barbara Corey, who is a senior activist with the Quabbin Community Coalition in Peterson, Massachusetts. And, Barbara, you're on the line, and I wish you would talk to us about what you think the impact of these cuts will be on the people you represent.

Q I will, and thank you very much. And I'm on this line as a community voice. We need your help, Mr. President. Cuts -- will cause human misery and suffering, suffering that will be visible to us. We cannot deny that it exists. Everybody will know it. We're going to have to explain it to our children, we are going to be asked why it happened. How will we feel? How can this be justified?

We can look at other developed nations. The mark of a civilized people is how it treats its elderly and its young. Over the years, we have had social reform. Are we going to go back into the Dark Ages? We need you to stand firm and strong against the Republican bullies.

The working men and women, the retired who have worked long and hard need you. We can't foster this environment that gives to the rich and takes from the poor. We know that tax breaks for the

wealthy and for corporations are growing. Let's put a cap on these tax escape hatches.

I think it was Colin Powell in September who criticized the welfare kings of K Street who are securing and protecting their corporate and upper-income bracket clients. And in my community, in my work here, I know many people who depend on Medicare. They're great people. They're not lazy. They need you to protect them.

Just last week, my friend, George, spoke compellingly to me of his 76-year-old mother who is arthritic, living alone, no savings account, and exists on a Social Security check of \$400 per month. She pays \$120 every quarter for extra health insurance. She can't swing that without help from her son, George. He's working hard to keep his family of four safe. And in both households now you have people who worry incessantly about paying their current bills, and how they're worrying about these increased costs.

Our wonderful local community hospital, Athol Memorial, will surely close. Its affiliate, UMass Medical Center, which is a critically important teaching hospital, will also be severely impacted. And this will end up by devastating our local rural people. We need your help.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. I'd like to just sort of emphasize one of the things you said there, and that is that I don't think many Americans yet, unless they have parents who relied on Medicare and Medicaid, have really grasped the fact that there are an enormous percentage of these seniors out here who have a decent life --

Q That's right.

THE PRESIDENT: -- on a low income, only because of Social Security and Medicare.

Q That's right.

THE PRESIDENT: And that we have to make sure that as we lower the rate of increase in Medicare that we're doing it in a fair way. And \$400 a month is not a lot to live on, but there are -- there are not just a few, there are millions and millions of seniors out there living on that.

Q That's right. That's right. Good people. And real people.

THE PRESIDENT: And their children.

Q Absolutely. And you're right when you talk about the fact that it's all the generations. It's the elder population's children that are going to be devastated by this as well. It's a tough time.

THE PRESIDENT: It is a tough time. But the other thing I'd like to emphasize is that we don't have to do this. That's another thing I'd like to say.

Q That's right.

THE PRESIDENT: We are succeeding in slowing the rate of medical inflation.

Q Exactly.

THE PRESIDENT: Creative people -- not the government, but all these creative people out here working together in the hospitals, in the nursing homes, are finding ways to lower costs. We

can do this, that if we go too far too fast, we're going to hurt not just the elderly, but we're going to hurt their children and their children's children. You think about all the middle-class children of these folks in the nursing homes, just for example, or the -- all the money they then have to give to their parents is money they won't be able to invest in their children's education.

So this is not just an elderly issue. This is an issue for all Americans, and it's not just a poor person's issue, it's a middle-class issue.

Q Exactly. And I'm grateful to you for the concerns that you're showing.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you so much.

I'd like to ask Alan Solomon, whom I've known for some years now and who does a very good job of running a significant number of nursing homes, to talk a little bit about the impact of these cuts on his employees and perhaps on the quality of service that the patients get.

What do you think is going to happen with the Medicaid cuts? We've heard a lot about Medicare, and not so much about Medicaid, perhaps because the program's not as familiar to the American people, so maybe you could talk a little about that, Alan.

Q Well, you're right, Mr. President. First of all, let me thank you for taking the time to speak with us this morning. And you started to touch on it, but let me single out the Medicaid cuts as being, I think, especially harmful, not only to seniors and not only to providers, frankly. You know, a lot of people think that these cuts are about, you know, well, we're going to cut the payment that we make to providers and somehow they'll figure out how to make it work. But our concern is that the real losers, and particularly with respect to the \$172 billion in Medicaid cuts that are proposed, are middle-class families and low-income workers.

You know, you and I, Mr. President, are part of the first generation of middle-aged couples who have more parents than children. People we care for, the families that we take care of are squeezed between raising their kids and taking care of their elders. And Medicaid is the largest source of financial support for those middle class families whose relatives need to be in nursing facilities. And I would add that that represents about one in four Americans over the age of 85. This is a very old and a very frail population.

In Massachusetts, where we have a system of long-term care that is especially dependent upon Medicaid, seven out of our ten nursing home residents depend upon Medicaid for their care. You cut that program by one-third, which is what is proposed, and we will turn our nursing homes in America into warehouses, and we're going to deny the families of this country the care that they want for their elderly relatives.

I'm taking this call today here at Lawrence Memorial Hospital with Charles Johnson because we own, as partners, a 224-bed nursing home on this campus. We take care of 224 frail elders for really slightly more than \$100 a day. I don't think anybody has accused of there of spending too much money. That facility is likely to lose over the six year period in the budget cuts that are proposed, close to \$4 million. And that's going to make it impossible to deliver the quality services that we're very proud that we're delivering today.

And the other group that's going to lose in that equation are the people who work in that nursing home and others.

You know, about 95 percent of nursing home employees in this country are women. And although in Massachusetts we're very proud of what we've done to raise wages and to provide health insurance, by the way, employer paid health insurance to our workers in nursing homes, the majority of them are service workers. Many of them are single parents; many are new Americans. We think that nursing homes may be the largest employers in America of people who were formally on welfare.

The Medicaid cuts are going to restrict those wages, reduce those jobs and really threaten that lifeline for people who are really struggling to make ends meet, and who are working successfully to stay out of poverty. We just -- we can't tolerate it. And I know how strongly you feel, particularly about Medicaid. You know we have 30 years of social progress on the line. And I applaud you for what you've done.

I just want to add, if I might, that I'm very proud in Massachusetts to be part of a coalition for responsible Medicare and Medicaid reform. This is a coalition that includes our medical society here in Massachusetts, our hospital association, our nursing home association and consumer advocates. We are among the strongest voices in the nation opposing these budget cuts and I think we've shown what leadership providers can -- what leadership role providers can play. And I hope that's an example to providers in other parts of the country who really need to begin to articulate this message and join with you in trying to protect these vital programs for our seniors, for our families, for our working people.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. And I want to thank you and your employees, through you, for the quality of care you are providing. You know, I'm old enough to know -- to remember now -- and I've been involved in public life for about 20 years now -- I remember what nursing homes were like when there was no Medicaid investment and no standards. And we've seen a combination of appropriate standards and better investment over the last 20 years, and a dramatic increase in the professionalization of the care in nursing homes. And that's something, I think -- I'd just like to ask all of our countrymen and women who are old enough to remember this, to remember what it was like before this sort of this happened.

And we now have -- we're a fortunate nation; we're getting older, we're living longer, we can look forward to longer lives. But the fast growing group of Americans are people over 80. And there is no quick or easy way to avoid the fact that we need to be providing adequate, appropriate levels of care. And as you well know, a lot of people in nursing homes have done all kinds of things to be more efficient; forming partnerships with hospitals, having boarding homes, doing more -- sometimes doing more home health care. But in the end, there are people who need to be in the homes and they need to be properly cared for.

I also appreciate what you said about the people you're hiring. The Republican Congress and I, we both say we want to move more people from welfare to work. If you look at the realistic options for moving people from welfare to work, among those are in the caring profession, particularly moving into nursing homes, or on the other end of the age spectrum, into child care and to helping our young children.

When I was governor, I sponsored a whole program to try to create more child care training slots and put child care centers in our training schools so that -- our technical schools -- so that welfare mothers could begin to get jobs there and then the nursing homes were hiring them when they got out of the training program.

These are the kinds of things that we have to do. So if we expect to have welfare reform, we have to have jobs for these

people when they get out. And we need these jobs in the caring professions. And we will need more of them, not fewer of them, as time goes on.

There again, I would say, that's why you don't want to cut too much too fast before you know what the consequences will be because we do not know -- these budget numbers were basically plucked out of thin air once they decided that they were going to have a seven year balanced budget with unrealistic economic assumptions and a \$250 billion tax cut. And we -- that is not -- we ought to put health first and say how are we going to lower the rate of inflation. That's what I tried to do in the budget that I presented.

So I thank you for what you said, because I think it's important that people focus on these employees as well as on the fact that, you know, this budget will not repeal demographic trends in the United States.

Q That's right.

THE PRESIDENT: People over 80 continue to be the fastest-growing group of our population.

Q Absolutely.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. McDowell?

Q Yes, sir. Mr. President, I want to thank you for taking the time out of your busy day. I understand you have other issues there in Washington to deal with today, besides just the health care issues. But I want you to know that the people of Maine are as interested in balancing the budget as I think the Congress or you are, Mr. President.

We also understand that the health care system is going to have to do their share in helping to solve that budgetary problem, but today, without being redundant from what others have seen. I'd like to speak quickly to three issues -- access, structure and education.

I think that access is an important issue. The Medicare and Medicaid funding of the health care system has become an integral part of that funding. If one changes it too rapidly, we really believe we're going to impact access.

Medicare and Medicaid system now, at least by our calculations, are not paying the costs of the services at the present time. Any further reductions, even if those are reductions, of growth rather than real reductions, which we hear a lot of. The reduction of growth, if, in fact, the cost continues to grow, we'll put significant pressure on our hospitals in the state.

Medicare cuts that are now proposed by the Senate bill would impact the state of Maine by \$400 million over the next several years. Since we're a state, primarily, of small hospitals, half of our hospitals have fewer than 55 beds, and a large geographic area with only 42 hospitals covering the entire state, we really can't afford to lose any of those institutions.

The average hit on a small hospital in the State of Maine is approximately \$3 million over the next several years. That is a significant portion of their total budget. That makes it an access issue. This makes it a people issue. Small hospitals will not be there in their communities, and believe me, Mr. President, the 50-mile drive in Maine in February is not fun, so we really need to keep the access issue prime here.

On the issue of structure, I think that we haven't talked about this yet today, but we really need to be able to have the freedom to restructure the health care delivery system, we really must be able to work with other providers, work with the insurance companies, develop our own approach to managed care, directly contract through hospital physician networks, and we really have to be able to compete in that environment, if, in fact, health care industry is going to maintain a relative position in the economy. We really need some relief in legislation that's being talked about now for some antitrust laws that really don't reflect the reality of the health care business today.

Lastly, I'd like to speak just a second on education. I know that Mitch Rabkin is on the phone, and Mitch can speak far more eloquently to some of these problems than I can, but the residency program, the graduate medical education program in Maine is of vital importance to the state of Maine and it provides a real pipeline to the smaller communities and the smaller community hospitals. I think the studies show that physicians tend to stay in the area in which they are trained. At least in Maine, 70 percent of the Maine trained physicians stay in the state of Maine. We really need some help in the area of graduate medical education funding, both direct and indirect, and as I said before, I'm sure Mitch Rabkin* can speak to this more directly. But we need help in education in Maine.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. I'd just like to make two comments -- one hopeful and one sort of on the lines we're talking about here. The hopeful comment is that I do believe this is one area where we can reach agreement with the Congress. I have long advocated changes in the present law which would permit doctors and hospitals to have the flexibility they need to establish their managed care networks and to provide the most cost-effective direct way to provide these kinds of services to patients.

So I think that in the end, we might be able to get some very good legislation on that, and I am encouraged by that. I do think that we'll have broad agreement on that.

But, again, I go back to the point you made about doctors staying where they're trained. It's not just that. You know, in my rural state when I worked for years and years to get doctors out all across the state and we had all kinds of regional educational programs and outreach programs and rural training programs, we also found that doctors simply would not stay where they did not have adequate support.

So if there is no hospital, if they don't have that clinical support, if they don't have the things that make it possible for them to know they can succeed in family practice, you may wind up with a serious doctor shortage no matter where you train them. And so, that's another argument for making sure that before we just kind of jump off a cliff here, we know exactly what we're doing and that we're going to have the necessary physicians that work out there in rural America.

Q I think those that say that we have too many doctors in America need to visit a Arista County, Maine.

THE PRESIDENT: You've got it. No rural resident of the United States believes that we have too many family practitioners in this country and out there serving people, and I appreciate you saying that.

Mr. MacLeod?

Q Thank you, Mr. President. I think you're hearing and I would like to reiterate a consensus on the too-far-too-fast theme. I think those of us that are working in the field see it

perhaps a little more clearly than many others. Up here in New Hampshire, the proposed legislation would reduce Medicare income by about \$300 million over the six-year period, and that's about 12 percent of our normal Medicare income. I think -- I doubt if there is a hospital in this state where that wouldn't have a serious impact, but particularly I think it would impact on our rural facilities.

The point I would like to make about that is, most all our hospitals in New Hampshire are community voluntary hospitals, and we also serve as an important part of the community's basic infrastructure, much the same way as the school or the church or police or fire. We're not just another business in that respect. We tend to be much more of an integral part of the entire socioeconomic structure of the community, as well as being the primary source of health care.

What impacts on the hospital will very likely have a significant ripple effect throughout the entire community. The issues in our state are not as simple as merely cutting budgets, there are other very important interdependency issues that need to be recognized and planned for. And I think that certainly a more gradual approach to the budget reductions would help serve that purpose. And simply cutting the budget may provide some short-term relief, but I happened to be convinced that in the long run it will prove to be short-sighted.

I'd also like to make one quick comment about who should bear this burden. I think there's general agreement of what needs to be done, and we're now focusing on how it should be done. The cost issues in health care have been largely a provider problem, and we need to bear a significant amount of that responsibility. The senior citizens in this country, to a large degree, have been bystanders to this issue. And yet they're being asked to step up to the plate in a major way and bear some responsibility for things that they've had little connection with.

And I think the seniors in this country, today's senior citizens are a very special group of people. They're not, for the most part, people who have come from a lot of other countries and have been grateful for being accepted. Today's seniors are people that have built this country from the bottom up that put a lot of hard work and toil, and I think we owe them a huge debt of gratitude. And now that they've put in their toil and are about to have some well-earned relaxation, we're turning to them and saying that our Medicare contract, if you will, it wasn't a contract at all, and the ink isn't really dry, and we've still got some changes to make. And I think this will leave people with a sense of lack of appreciation, if anything, for a lot of what's been done in the past.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you for making that point. You know, I just have two observations about what you just said. First of all, I have been impressed by the extent to which seniors all over the country are willing to do their part to try to help this country slow the rate of medical inflation and make sure that we have money to invest in education and technology and the future of the country. But they just don't want to be asked to jump off a cliff to go into a forest with no path to the other side. And that's what I think we're all concerned about.

When I went to Florida a few weeks ago, I was so impressed by the willingness of the seniors there to try to -- based on their own personal experience, to suggest ways that we might reduce costs. But no one -- no serious student of this subject believes that cuts of this magnitude can be absorbed without serious adverse consequences, both to the seniors and the health care system. And I think that's -- you have articulately said why that's not fair.

The other point I want to emphasize -- because there will be people all across America who will read about this -- is that these comments will be coming in part from people who come from the three northeasternmost states in our country -- Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire -- where Yankee frugality is still alive and well, where people don't want a big federal government, where they want to the budget balanced, where they expect us to stop wasting money.

But it's important that we recognize that Yankee frugality is something that is consistent with living by basic values and I want to say again, we've reduced the size of this federal government by 200,000 people since I've been president, and as a percentage of the civilian work force, your federal government is the smallest it's been since 1933 as a percentage of the work force.

We are bringing down the government. But we're doing it in a disciplined way that has -- frankly, almost no one in America has noticed that we've downsized it this much because we've done it in a way that enabled us to maintain services with higher productivity and to treat the federal employees who left our federal service with dignity and honor.

That's the way we ought to approach the health care issue. We ought to be able to slow the rate of inflation in ways that people won't notice because we will do it at a pace and a way that will continue to enhance the quality of health care and meet the challenges that we face. And I think that's what you're all telling me. You think you could do it if people don't throw an arbitrary number at you that no serious student of health care believes can be absorbed.

There's one serious issue we really haven't talked about yet, and I want Dr. Rabkin to rap up this conversation by dealing with that -- the whole issue of medical education and how these programs have worked to further that.

Q Well, thank you, Mr. President. As you know, I'm the CEO of Boston's Beth Israel Hospital which is a major teaching hospital of Harvard Medical School. I'm also chairman-elect of the Association of American Medical Colleges. A significant proportion of the best doctors across the nation -- practitioners, researchers, and their teachers -- have spent at least a part of their formative years learning, training and practicing medicine here in Boston. As for research, examples of major advances, such as the cardiac pacemaker and the defibrillator developed at my own institution, Boston's Beth-Israel, well, such examples can be found at each of Boston's teaching hospitals.

Not only then do the academic medical centers of Boston -- the quality of care their medical knowledge across the nation, but we and related medical schools also empower the economic engines of the biotech industry throughout New England. Now, we have responded to present economic pressures. For example, in the past three years, Boston's ten major teaching hospitals have reduced operating expenses by \$315 million, by about 5 percent, and reduced employment by 3,100 full-time equivalent positions, about 7 percent.

We are applying the simple rule that no business can continue unless revenue exceeds expenses by enough to keep on operating tomorrow. And for teaching hospitals, operating tomorrow includes teaching and research for the nation, as well as care of our own communities and beyond. For the teaching hospitals of Massachusetts, the proposed House and Senate cuts -- about \$1.2 to \$1.4 billion over seven years -- are too great a hit to take. For Beth-Israel alone, the amount is about \$140 million. And as you say, Mr. President, this is too far too fast.

The House bill has taken a step toward building shared responsibility for teaching with its teaching hospital general medical education fund. We do appreciate such considerations. But

when you think of what presently appears likely to be taken from payments related to medical education and disproportionate share considerations for all the hospitals with high numbers of uninsured patients on top of the inevitable reductions that all hospitals have to face, one can anticipate an unraveling of teaching, training and biomedical research that may become impossible to reconstruct.

Now, the teaching hospitals are prepared to do their fair share. We're asking only for moderation and a level playing field.

Well, thank you, Mr. President, for your position on these issues and, of course, for the opportunity to voice these concerns of the teaching hospitals not only in Boston, but nationwide.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Let me say that I believe that this is one aspect of this debate that most Americans don't know about -- that the Medicare and Medicaid programs over time have been used by the Congress to funnel some extra money to our teaching hospitals, our children's hospitals in the form of the disproportionate share payments, among others, to support medical education and to make sure that the patients are there for the young doctors to treat. And I think it would be fair to say that not more than five or 10 percent of the people in the United States would be aware of that. There's no reason they should be.

But when Congress decided to support medical education in this way it served as a vital lifeline to keep our medical schools going and doing well and also meeting an important community need. And again, just to cut at this level and this way will really be a blow to the medical schools.

As you well know, we've tightened up on those payments in the last several years anyway. We've tried to practice certain economies. But to put what is clearly the world's finest system of medical education at risk I think would be a grave error. And that's another reason that I don't want to see cuts of this magnitude, because every -- every -- American, even Americans who may never spend a dollar of the government's money through the Medicare program and certainly may never be eligible for Medicaid -- every American has a clear interest in having the best-trained doctors in the world.

And Medicare and Medicaid have contributed to that and need to be able to continue to contribute to that in an appropriate way.

And I thank you.

Q Well, thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: I thank all of you. I've enjoyed this conversation very much. I wish it had happened face to face. And I thank you for your concern and your interest. Just keep speaking up, keep going forward. And we'll keep working here to make sure that we do the right thing.

Q Good luck.

Q Absolutely good luck. Thank you.

END

1:40 P.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 13, 1995

PRESIDENT CLINTON NAMES MARVIN F. "BUD" MOSS TO THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

President Clinton announced today the appointment of Marvin F. "Bud" Moss to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

Marvin F. "Bud" Moss, of Virginia, served as Administrative Assistant to Senator Paul Sarbanes (D-MD) from 1977 to May, 1995, where he represented Sen. Sarbanes on the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Prior to that, he worked as both state and legislative director for Congressman Goodloe Byron (D-MD) for six years. He also served in the United States Army from 1959 to 1969. Mr. Moss has taught courses on International Relations at the Ethiopian Air Force Academy and served as an elected Advisory Neighborhood Commissioner from 1984 to 1986. Mr. Moss, originally of Hagerstown, Maryland, received his B.S. from the United States Military Academy and his M.A. from the American University.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission recommends historical works and collections which should be recorded at public expense. The Commission also encourages federal, state, local agencies and nongovernmental institutions in collecting, preserving, editing and publishing papers of outstanding citizens of the United States. This may include documents important to the understanding and appreciation of the history of the country.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 15, 1995

NATIONAL FAMILY WEEK, 1995

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Blessed with an extraordinary diversity of people from every culture and nation around the globe, the United States has always drawn strength from our citizens' shared commitment to the importance of family life. The family is society's most basic unit, daily providing the acceptance, love, and reassurance that enable each of us to flourish and succeed. It creates the earliest and strongest bonds between individuals -- bonds that we seek to build upon to improve our Nation as a whole.

Families are where we first learn important lessons about responsibility and where we absorb the ideals and traditions that define our unique American character. Yet we must do more to address the variety of troubles, such as substance abuse, domestic violence, and teenage pregnancy that have placed strains on the American family and threaten the well-being of our young people. At the same time, our efforts to combat crime and poverty cannot fully succeed until we rebuild our families and renew our commitment to their progress. A strong network of community, State, and national partnerships can also help families to face the challenges of everyday life.

This week, as young and old gather around the Thanksgiving table, it is crucial that we embrace and empower American families, offering them the opportunities they need to thrive and grow. Let us each take time to appreciate the value of our family relationships and rededicate ourselves to building essential ties of kinship among all people.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim November 19 through November 25, 1995, as National Family Week. I call upon Federal, State, and local officials to honor American families with appropriate ceremonies and programs; I encourage educators, community organizations, and religious leaders to celebrate the moral and spiritual strength to be drawn from family relationships; and I urge all the people of the United States to reaffirm their own familial bonds and to reach out to others in friendship and goodwill.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 15, 1995

NATIONAL GREAT AMERICAN SMOKEOUT DAY, 1995

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

Children are our Nation's most precious resource and most sacred obligation. And all of us -- whether parents or guardians, teachers or coaches, ministers or rabbis, friends or government officials -- can play a role in nurturing young people and working to ensure their future health and happiness. Our children look to us for guidance, and we must do all we can to provide them with examples of personal responsibility and good citizenship.

Yet, every day, some 3,000 young Americans become regular smokers, falling victim to negative influences and provocative advertisements and putting themselves at risk of the diseases caused by nicotine addiction. Nearly 1,000 of these children will die prematurely, joining the more than 400,000 Americans who lose their lives to tobacco-related illnesses each year. For a country so deeply devoted to the protection of children, such numbers are a national tragedy.

Recognizing the vital need to reverse these devastating statistics, my Administration has proposed measures to limit children's access to tobacco products and to reduce tobacco's appeal. In seeking to protect our children, we join the countless caring citizens who are observing the "Great American Smokeout," a nationwide effort to raise awareness of nicotine addiction and the deadly risks associated with tobacco use. Working together on this day and every day throughout the year, we can create a brighter, healthier future for young Americans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim November 16, 1995, as National Great American Smokeout Day. I call upon all Americans to join together in an effort to educate our children about the dangers of tobacco use, and I urge smokers and non-smokers alike to take this opportunity to begin healthier lifestyles that set a positive example for young people.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 15, 1995

NATIONAL FARM-CITY WEEK, 1995

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

When America was a new country, farms were many and small. Farmers and their families used most of what they produced, and the rest was usually sold locally. Even in 1862, when Abraham Lincoln created the Department of Agriculture, 60 percent of our labor force gained their livelihood on the farm.

Today, while less than 2 percent of American workers are actually employed on farms, thanks to new approaches and advanced technologies, our farmers feed not only the people of the United States, but also much of the world. Agriculture remains our Nation's number one industry, generating \$1 trillion in economic activity every year -- over 15 percent of our gross domestic product -- and it is our largest employer, providing 21 million jobs.

This prosperity is due in large part to farm-city partnerships. From the sowing of crops to the purchasing of food and fiber in urban supermarkets, a network of farmers, agribusiness industries, carriers and shippers, scientists, retail distributors, and consumers has cooperated to ensure that our food supply is safe, affordable, and nutritious. As we gather with family and friends during this special week, let us give thanks for the blessings of our lives, for America's agricultural richness, and for the collaboration among rural and urban communities that makes so much of this bounty possible.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim November 17 through November 23, 1995, as National Farm-City Week. I call upon citizens in urban, suburban, and rural areas throughout the Nation to acknowledge the achievements of those who work together to promote America's agricultural abundance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 16, 1995

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Last night I signed into law H.R. 2002, the "Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996."

I urge the Congress to complete action on the remaining regular FY 1996 appropriations bills and to send them to me in acceptable form. Last year, the Congress had sent me -- and I had signed -- all 13 appropriations bills by September 30. Regrettably, this is only the fourth bill that I have been able to sign for this fiscal year. The Congress has failed to send to me the bills that fund over 88 percent of the discretionary programs of our Government.

The Act provides \$36.9 billion in new budgetary resources for programs of the Department of Transportation and several smaller agencies. The bill is consistent with my request in most key areas.

I am particularly pleased that the Congress heeded my calls to increase funding for the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA's) safety programs over what the Congress had originally proposed. The FAA manages the world's largest and safest aviation system. Nevertheless, Secretary Pena and FAA Administrator Hinson are working to make it safer, both for today and the future. The bill's FAA personnel and procurement reforms, which the Vice President's National Performance Review first proposed, will contribute greatly to that effort. I encourage the Congress to move quickly on the rest of my comprehensive FAA reform package.

The FAA personnel and procurement reforms contained in the Act will contribute greatly to our safety effort. They permit the FAA to improve its hiring, training, compensation, and relocation practices to better meet its unique personnel needs. They also allow for streamlined contracting practices that will speed up the deployment of new technologies into the field. Both new systems will be developed with the participation of the aviation community, including FAA employees and their representatives. They will build upon, not diminish or redefine, FAA's current beneficial management-labor relationship. While we embrace the FAA personnel and procurement reforms in the Act, we will work with the Congress to ensure that personnel reforms enacted pursuant to any FAA reform legislation must be designed and implemented in consultation with FAA unions, consistent with their continuing role as the representatives of these key members of the Federal workforce.

I am also pleased that the Act provides the fast-track reorganization authority for the Department of Transportation, as I requested, because it will improve service while cutting costs to taxpayers. Secretary Pena and I look forward to working with the Congress as we reform and streamline the Department.

The Act provides funding for most of the Department's high-priority programs. I commend the Congress for not including new earmarked highway demonstration projects; States can better use these funds in determining their transportation infrastructure priorities.

more

(OVER)

I am disappointed that the Congress did not authorize the restructuring of transportation infrastructure programs, as I proposed, but I look forward to maintaining a dialogue with the Congress about how to best meet States' and localities' needs for flexibility to address their future, high-priority transportation needs.

Again, I urge the Congress to meet its responsibilities by sending me the remaining regular FY 1996 appropriations bills in acceptable form.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 16, 1995.

#

**BACKGROUND ON THE REPUBLICAN PROPOSAL TO INCREASE MEDICARE
PREMIUMS AS PART OF THE CONTINUING RESOLUTION**

November 13, 1995

Medicare Premiums Since 1984: 25% of Part B program costs

Medicare Premium in 1995: \$46.10 a month

-- Premiums were set in specific dollar amounts -- as opposed to a 25% percentage -- for each year between 1991-1995 in an effort to protect beneficiaries against the possibility that increases in the medical inflation or the Medicare baseline would make premiums too high.

-- It turned out that \$46.10 amounted to 31.5% of program costs. *even though Congress never intended to raise premiums above 25% of program costs.*

-- Congress never legislated policy that Premiums be equal to 31.5%. The policy goal was 25%, and the number set for 1995 accidentally turned out to be equivalent to a higher amount.

**Medicare Premium in 1996
Under Current Law:** 25% of program costs, which equals \$42.50 a month

**Medicare Premium in 1996
Under Republican Continuing
Resolution:** 31.5% of program costs, which equals \$53.50 a month

-- a \$7.40 increase from the 1995 premium

-- a \$11 increase from current law of \$42.50, or a 25% increase

-- \$132 increase a year per beneficiary

-- \$264 increase a year per couple

Medicare Premium in 1996 25% of program costs, which equals \$42.50 a month

**FROM THE BEGINNING, THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP HAS PLANNED TO USE
DEFAULT AND SHUTDOWN AS A COERCION TACTIC TO ACHIEVE BUDGET
PRIORITIES THAT WILL VIOLATE AMERICA'S FUNDAMENTAL VALUES**

November 13, 1995

Speaker Gingrich has made clear that the Congressional Republicans' strategy is to use the threat of default and shut down as a political weapon to pass their budget priorities:

- April The *Washington Times* reported that, "House Speaker Newt Gingrich vowed yesterday create a titanic legislative standoff with President Clinton by adding vetoed bills to must-pass legislation increasing the national debt ceiling." [*Washington Times*, April 3, 1995]
- Gingrich boasted that the President "will veto a number of things, and we'll then put them all on the debt ceiling. And then he'll decide how big a crisis he wants." [Speaker Gingrich, *Washington Times*, April 3, 1995]
- June In early June Speaker Gingrich declared, "We're going to go over the liberal Democratic part of the government and then say to them: 'We could last 60 days, 90 days, 120 days, five years, a century. There's a lot of stuff we don't care if its ever funded.'" [Speaker Gingrich, *Rocky Mountain News*, June 3, 1995]
- Gingrich said of the President: "He can run the parts of the government that are left [after the Republican budget cuts] or he can run no government . . . Which of the two of us do you think worries more about the government not showing up?" [Speaker Gingrich, *Time Magazine*, June 5, 1995]
- Sept. Speaker Gingrich: "I don't care what the price is. I don't care if we have no executive offices and no bonds for 60 days -- not this time." [Speaker Gingrich, *Washington Post*, September 22, 1995]

President Clinton has repeatedly called for the Republicans to put partisanship and rancor aside, and join him on a common ground balanced budget that reflects American's fundamental values. On June 13, the President offered the nation a common ground balanced budget plan that protected Medicare, Medicaid, the environment and education while targeting tax cuts to the middle class.

Despite this, Republicans have continued their posture of threatening to close down the government:

- July Representative Kasich remarked: "If we close down, people will listen" [Rep. John Kasich, *Washington Post*, July 25, 1995]
- The next day Kasich said: "I don't see the government being shut down as a negative. . . . I see it as a positive if it gets things righted." [Rep. John Kasich, *AP Online*, July 26, 1995]
- Representative John Christensen joined the chorus: "If we have to temporarily shut down the government to get people's attention to show we're going to balance the budget, then so be it." [Rep. John Christensen, *AP Online*, July 26, 1995]
- Sept. Speaker Gingrich: "I don't care what the price is. I don't care if we have no executive offices and no bonds for 60 days -- not this time." [Speaker Gingrich, *Washington Post*, September 22, 1995]

On September 27, despite these threats, the President brought the Congressional Leaders together to agree on a fair Continuing Resolution to keep the government running while Congress finished its work.

Leon Panetta said, "this continuing resolution will establish a level playing field, extending the deadline for Congress to do its job and allowing us to resolve the significant differences that remain over budget issues."

Even though the Republican Congress has been unable to even reach agreement among themselves to finish their own budget on time, they have now -- as they had planned all along -- constructed new Continuing Resolution and Debt Limit proposals that use default and shut down as a coercive political threat:

Oct: Senator Dole issued a new warning to the nation, "This will not be an autumn of compromise, make no mistake about it." [*The New York Times*, October 22, 1995]

Nov: Republican leaders responded by adding conditions to the debt limit bill that dramatically increased the risk of government default. Republican leaders have made very clear the purpose of these measures. As House Ways and Means Chairman Archer observed, the goal is "to attempt to exert pressure on the president and Congress to resolve their difference." [Rep. Archer, *The Reuter European Business Report*, 11/8/95]

The same day, *Investors Business Daily* reported that: "Gingrich has said he would force the government to miss interest and principal payments for the first time ever to force Democrat Clinton's administration to agree to his seven-year deficit reduction." [*Investor's Business Daily*, November 8, 1995]

On November 13, 1995, President Clinton vetoed the Republican blackmail attempt at a Debt Limit bill and promised a similar veto on the Republican Continuing Resolution bill that increases Medicare premiums as a condition for keeping the government running:

"The Republican Congress has said to me with brutal simplicity, you will sign our cuts in Medicare, education, the environment, or we will shut the government down. You will agree to support our budget and all of its major elements. You will agree to support what we have called regulatory reform, repealing 30 years of bipartisan commitment to a clean environment and a safe food supply, or we will push the government into default. ...But I was elected President to restore the American Dream for all of our people, to keep our nation the strongest in the world and to bring our people together. I cannot, and will not, under pressure sign a budget that will rob the American Dream for millions of Americans, divide our people instead of uniting them, and undermine our ability to remain the strongest nation in the world and the greatest force for those things we believe in."

"...As long as they insist on plunging ahead with a budget that violates our values in a process that is characterized more by pressure than constitutional practice, I will fight it. I am fighting it today. I will fight it tomorrow. I will fight it next week and next month. I will fight it until we get a budget that is fair to all Americans."

-- President Clinton, November 12, 1995.

**PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1995**

**EDITORS ADVISORY: FOR NEWS PLANNING ONLY
NOT FOR PUBLICATION OR BROADCAST**

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuter, UPI

Wire Photo: AP, Reuter, UPI, AFP

TV Crew: CBS

TV Corr: ABC

Lights: ABC

Mag Photo: US News

Radio: UPI

Print: Newhouse

Inhouse Coverage Pool

All of the above plus:

Net Cuts: CBS

Ind. Crew: TBA

Ind. Corr: TBA

Newspaper Photo: NY Times

Agency Photo: TBA

Mults: CNN

**6:45am Intown travel pool gathers, WH Press Briefing Room,
for protective purposes**

**THERE ARE NO OTHER PUBLIC EVENTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE FOR TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER 14, 1995.**

The Secretary of the Interior
The Director of the National Park Service
and
The Board of Directors and Officers
of
The White House Historical Association

Cordially invite you to
A preview and reception to celebrate the opening of

THE WHITE HOUSE VISITOR CENTER

On Monday, the thirteenth of March
Nineteen hundred and ninety-five
Ceremony at two o'clock
Reception immediately following ceremony

Malcolm Baldrige Hall
Department of Commerce
1450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest
(Between 14th and 15th Streets)
Washington, D.C.

R.s.v.p.
(202) 619-6344
(202) 737-8292
Before March seventh

Invitation required for admittance

*Honorable Michael D. McCurry
Press Secretary
First Floor
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500*

National Park Service
Office of White House Liaison
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

Our traditional brunch
on Gridiron Weekend
will be at noon
on Sunday, March 26
in the East and State Rooms
Mayflower Hotel
Washington, D.C.

RSVP
Enclosed Card



Mr. Michael McCurry
Press Secretary
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

William H. Noack
General Motors Corporation
1660 L Street, N.W., Suite 402
Washington, D.C. 20036

Please join us
as my guest.
Gary

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND

REP. GARY ACKERMAN'S

REAL

REAL

IMPORTED FROM

NEW YORK

DELI FUNDRAISER

(THE WHOLE SCHMEER!)

Matzoh Ball Soup
Kasha Varnishkes
Stuffed Cabbage

Cocktail Franks
Knishes

Mushroom and Egg Barley
Kishke (Stuffed Dermal)
Chicken Fricassee with Meatballs
Chopped Liver
Noodle Kugel with Fruit Sauce

Comed Beef
Roast Beef
Pastrami
Tongue

Carved Roast Turkey
Cranberry Compote

Cole Slaw
Potato Salad
Cucumber Salad
Relish Trays

Breads and Rolls
Real Rye Bread

Dr. Brown's Sodas
Seitzer
Water Upon Request
Cocktails

Fruit Platter Supreme
and more . . .

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1995

6 - 8 P.M.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA**

ROOFTOP RECEPTION AREA

**101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Comp

\$1000 Host/\$500 Friend

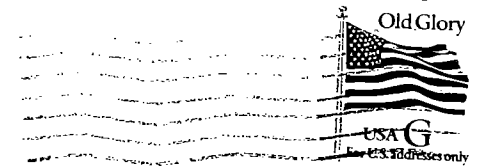
RSVP ~~(202) 462-1000~~

703-486-1456

AMPLE FREE PARKING

65110

Ackerman for Congress
7424 Miller Fall Road
Derwood, MD 20855



Mr. Mike McCurry
Press Secretary
Office of Communications
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

S. HAMILL HORNE
1436 ROSE GLEN ROAD, POST BOX 33
GLADWYNE, PA 19035-0033

December 22, 1995

The Press Office
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20501-0002

Dear Sirs:

On his trip to Northern Ireland earlier this month, President Clinton was "charmed and touched" by Catherine Hamill, a girl of about ten, who presented him with flowers or other mementos to welcome him. This was reported in the Philadelphia Inquirer on December 8.

I am writing to ask if there is a way that I could write to Catherine Hamill's parents in Ireland. There is a chance that there is kinship that I would like to establish, if possible. Is the name of the organization that choose her to be the presenter available?

Any clues will be appreciated.

Thank you!

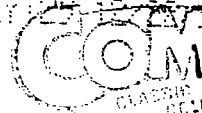
Yours truly,


S. Hamill Horne

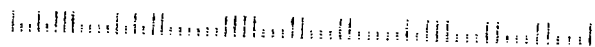
S. Hamill Horne
1436 Glen Road, Box 33
Gladwyne, Pa. 19035-0033



PA.



The Press Office
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20501-0002



THE AMBASSADOR
OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IMMO STABREIT

Washington, January 18, 1995

Regret

The Honorable
Michael McCurry
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. McCurry!

We had only briefly occasion to meet each other at a function of the Washington Princeton Club. As you may know I have been serving as Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United States since September 1992. My Government has now decided to entrust me with another Embassy and in view of my departure in not too distant a future I decided to have a reception for members of the Princeton Club, a plan I had intended to carry out already last year. This reception will take place in my residence, 1800 Foxhall Road, on Monday, February 13th from 7 to 9 p.m. It would give Barbara and myself great pleasure, if you and your wife could come and join us on that reception.

Yours truly!
Immo Stabreit, '53

Personal
CLEARY ASSOCIATES

628 Rue Toulouse #2 · New Orleans, LA 70130 · (504) 522-5324

NRN
3/8/91
Joseph M. Cleary - President

Dear Mr. McCurry

The air traffic controllers
strike was illegal and they
knew it. Reagan gave them a
reasonable return to work
deadline, then fired them.
Get your facts in context —
if you care to, that is.

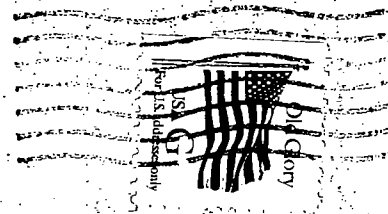
Has anyone ever told you
that you have very sharp
eyes? Work on it.

Yours truly

Joe Cleary

CLEARY ASSOCIATES

628 Rue Toulouse #2 • New Orleans, LA 70130



Mr Mike McCarry
White House
Washington, D.C.

Personal

20500

NRN —

12 HOPKINS ST.
HILLSDALE NJ 07642
MARCH 15, 1995

HEY MIKE

I FALSELY ACCUSED LEON
PANETTA OF SLEEPING WITH
HILLARY, BUT I MUST RETRACT
MY CLAIM, SINCE IT IS OBVIOUS
(FROM YOUR POLITICAL STATEMENTS)
THAT YOU ARE THE ONE. IT
CERTAINLY ISN'T BILL, AND
VINCE IS GONE.

Jack H Anderson

COPY TO

LEON PANETTA

12 HOPKINS ST.
HILLSDALE NJ
07642



MICHAEL McCURRY
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D. C.
20500

NRN

2-18-95

Mr. Michael McCurry
White House, Press Secretary
Washington D.C.

My dear Mr. McCurry,

You are not only wrong, but your
idiotic statement this P.M. on
"Capital Gang" is inexcusable.

You are a perfect example of the re-
presentation and the caliber of
the appointees in this administration.

It is deplorable, a disgrace and
not the truth.

We are, and have been & will be, not
only watching the violation of the law
of Commerce Secretary, Mr. Brown,
but of his being investigated by
the Senate. Not Mr. Janet Reno.

We will remember long after you &
your staff will be looking for

a new job.

I hope for your sake, the minimum wage is increased. After NAFTA and GATT/WTO that will be the only job for you to apply for.

Sincerely

Grace Amick

Mrs. James H. Amick
1808 Maison's - Sur-mer
Shore Drive
Myrtle Beach, SC 29577

DCR#7 02/24/94 01:05



Mr. Michael M'Curry
The White House Press Secretary
Washington D.C.

20500

April 16, 1995

February 7, 1995

ref:

Temple University
DEPARTMENT of PSYCHOLOGY
November 23, 1994

Is there someone in the Department of
Psychology who would grant a personal
interview for evaluation, relevant to
the material mailed to the Department.

Thank You,

H O A X

AND IT'S MANY VARIETYS

SOME OF INNOCENCE SOME NOT

NRN

How Can I Get A Fair Trial

I KNOW I KNOW What I am saying to such a
Contemporary World in the Nineties.

BUT HOW CAN I GET A FAIR TRIAL

My Presentation gives my side of this Story.

THERE IS NO WAY--I can ever be proven wrong
in what I am saying.

SO HOW CAN I GET A FAIR TRIAL

Sincerely,

Sam Caterbone

THIS STORY HAS ENORMOUS NATIONAL VALUE
AND SHOULD NOT BE LOST.